

The new NCR 400 electronic accounting system makes program-changing easier done than said.

The unique program loops of the 400 enable it to handle as many programs as there are loops—and programs as long as a loop can be.
This makes the 400 more versa-

tile than higher-priced systems whose programs are limited in number and length by the capacity of their internal memories or program

boards. The 400 doesn't use either for programming.

The quiet girl in your office can change programs on the 400 as shappy as the gets your first cup of coffee in the morning. She merely places a different loop on the machine, and it's ready to do your payroll, accounts payable, accounts.

receivable, tax forms, balance sheets or statements.

When your firm grows, your NCR 400 grows, too, with components and capacity you can add-on and plug-in for bigger processing jobs. Talk with an NCR man about the

Talk with an NCR man about the new electronic accounting system. His story is on a very short loop.



N

C

R







You can get Rubbermaid car mats to fit nearly any model in the alphabet.

Maybe you're still trying to get another mile or two from your A. Or you're putting your first few on an XL. (Chances are, you're somewhere in between, with anything from a GTO to an LTD.)

No matter what set of letters you drive, a set of Rubbermaid car mats spells protection for its insides.

You know what a housekeeper

Rubbermaid is. So you'd expect Rubbermaid car mats to have that same awesome talent. And they do. Rubbermaid car mats keep dirt, mud, snow, rain, popcorn, gum, kids, dogs and you-name-it from wearing out the floor of your car. They keep it

sharp right up to trade-in time.

And they do it with Rubbermaid's flair for style and color.

For new cars, lots of people get the Rubbermaids you can see through. They're made of really tough stuff called Vyluxe with a hint of color or clear.

Or if you prefer to cover up the floor, get the Rubbermaids you can't see through. They look and feel like rubber in seven handsome colors.

Either way, Rubbermaid car mats come in two-piece sets for front and rear, and one-piece wall-to-wall styles for front and rear that cover a hump beautifully.

You're sure to find a set of Rubbermaids to fit your GT, DPL, SST, VIP or whatever to a T. RUBBERMAID KEEPS CARS LIKE IT KEEPS HOUSE.

Rubbermaid

© Rubbermaid Inc. 1967



The Great Dictator never had it so good.

Once he rode the 5:14 with a memo pad on his knee. Or wore holes in his rug waiting for a stenographer. Or spent the weekend scribbling letters his own mother couldn't read.

But no more. Stenorette dictating and transcribing systems cover everything from the commuter's special to the corner office.

The Embassy turns any typist in your office into a stenographer. (Without her having to learn a funny new language.) The Versatile II complements the Embassy. And uses same 45 minute interchangeable magazines.

But, it's completely portable and works from any of

three different power sources.

The Versatile III is the Go-Go machine. 13 ounces complete with batteries and 45 minutes of tape. (In pre-loaded snap-in cartridges.) And it's handsized. Just palm it when you go places.

Between them they give you more time to mind your own business. And isn't that what business is all about? Write us. Stenorette, DeJur-Amsco Corp., Northern

Boulevard at 45th Street, Long Island City, N.Y.11101 Or, see the Yellow Pages for your nearest dealer. ®Registered T.M. of DeJur-Amsco

Corporation. Protected by U.S. Patents.

Stenorette[®]

This is a CBS Newsroom in Vietnam.

This is how Dan Rather covered the Vietnam war. Up front. In combat. It's the only way to get the facts—to understand what's happening.

"In World War II and even in Korea," said Walter Cronkite, summing it up for all correspondents, "we had a choice whether to go into combat or not. There's no such choice in Vietnam."

We've sent our best to Vietnam. Young newsmen like Morley Safer, Charles Kuralt, Ike Pappas, Adam Raphael. Veterans like Cronkite, Sevareid, Hottelet, Collingwood.

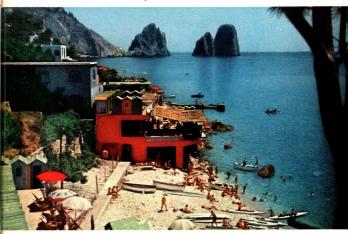
Men like these impart their first-hand knowledge and insight to our listeners. Hour by hour, Every day.

CBS RADIO NETWORK



When the guys at the barber shop ask where you're going on your vacation, smile and say,

"Oh, just to an island"



Capri.

That's not as farfetched as you may think. The Riviera's completely within your reach—on Luthmara's 16-day. "Roam a Sjourn." For just \$489 you can loll with the jet-set on Capir. Sail peacefully on the Bay of Naples, Return to Sorrenfo for the first time. Take in all of Italy—the Mediterranean shore, Milan, Florence, Pompeii, Pisa, Venice, Rome. And, just for In, we throw in Munich, Instruct, Carmisch, Zurich, The pincle includes everything—transportation, hoteks, mealls, sighteening, even tippl

So this year, if the guys don't believe that you're getting your tan on Capri, tell them what we're telling you. Tell them you're using one of your credit cards, or our Pay Later Plan. Call your Travel Agent. Or mail in this coupon.

Based on 14-21 day, 15 Passenger GITX Economy Fare from N.Y. when applicable.

Gentlemen:		
		"Roman Sojourn" tour (from \$498).
Have your Tour	Expert contact me.	
Name		
		City
NameAddressState		CityPhone

CR1



shipped assembled cars long distance by freight. The cars sustained wheel bearing damage in shipment from fretting action caused by vibrating and oscillating motion. And solved: Our lubrication engineers worked with the car manufacturer on the problem. They developed a grease that adhered to the bearing surfaces despite the pounding action sustained in transit. Moreover, the grease performed superlatively in use for the cars' ultimate owners. Do you have a lubrication problem? Come to the company willing to share it. With the resources big enough to handle it. STANDARD OIL DIVISION, AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois 60680.



"Oh no! Not Frank!"

After the shock, along with the grief, comes responsibility.

A seemingly endless chain of impersonal intrusions. Strangers. Agencies. Departments. Notifications... certificates... forms. Urgent, important, necessary things. Things you probably never thought about before.

Unfamiliar things in a blur of "arrangements" which must be made. Times to set.

Places to confirm. Doubts about details left undone. Financial concerns. Selections to be made. Intrusions.

To eliminate the intrusions, to simplify the complexities, to lessen your concerns is all that we hope to do.

Donnellan Funeral Homes, Beverly, Evanston, Old Orchard, South Shore and Wilmette.

There's the entertainment business.

Then there's the business of entertainment.

We cover both ends of television. On the entertainment end: spirited reviews; fast-paced news; complete programming; wellrounded profiles; thoughtful commentary on what television entertainment is all about.

On the business end: ample coverage of production and sponsorship; pay TV; CATV; the money management of talent.

Our 25½ million adults like this editorial mix. They give it extremely good readership, the kind that produces more ad readership for your dollar than any other mass magazine.

Might be very good business for you.

lources: Current Simmons, Starch Adnorm



LAN-JETS BRING SOUTH AMERICA CLOSER TO NEW YORK NOW (& Vice Versa).

LAN. The Chilean International Airlines. While our name and face may already be familiar to you who've caught our flights at our Miami gateway, we're practically an institution back home—in South America.

Now we're making it convenient for you to fly with us from New York non-stop to Lima—and on to Santiago and Buenos Aires. Our routes can also take you to some fascinating destinations. Unusual tours to uncommon-places like Easter Island, Antarctica, the Andean Lakes and fabulous summer (yes, summer) sking country.

LAN. What a wonderful way to get acquainted with the neighborly South Americans; to enjoy their legendary hospitality; to sample their traditional food and drink. At LAN, we do not just preach "a sug ordenes" (trans. "at your service"), we practice it, too—on the ground and in the air.

TAKE A LAN-JET SOON, SO FOREIGN, SO FRIENDLY, SO FAST, FROM NEW YORK TO SOUTH AMERICA... STARTING ON APRIL 17TH... AND REGULARLY EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY THEREAFTER.



For reservations and information, see your travel agent or our nearest office.

New York: 500 5th Ave./244-2644 • Miami: 121 S.E. 2nd Ave./377-4763 • Chicago: 5 S. Wabash Ave./332-7123 • Washington: 1625 K Street, N.W./628-2868 • Los Angeles: 510 W. 6th St./627-4293 • San Francisco: 323 Geary St./397-5650 • Boston: 426-6744 • Philadelphia: 923-0591

TIME, MARCH 24, 1967

To introduce you to the new



ITIME invites you to tour The Pacific States

for 10 days as our guest

ome meet mission fathers and salmon Come meet mission tauters ... beatniks and bankers...surfers and society dowagers. The people, places, roads, rivers and cities of California, Oregon, and Washington await you

What are the Pacific States? A mixture of names like Puvallup, Plush and San Juan Capistrano. Cowboys in Cadillacs, ranchers in buckboards, jet pilots, college rebels, movie makers and salt miners. You'll find 12-foot snowdrifts in the Sierras and skulls bleaching in the arid Mojave; but mostly it's a blessed land that has lured more than a million people in the last three years to settle in its warm valleys, seaside cities and industrial complexes.

Allow us to send you a copy of The Pacific States without obligation for 10 days. Whether you're a resident, a potential visitor or just want to know more about our fastest-growing area, this comprehensive book will acquaint you with Oregon, California and Washington.

You'll watch a woman revivalist preacher descend from her church ceiling in a golden cage. You'll set out to sea with Oregon rivermen on a huge raft of newly chopped Douglas firs. And you'll learn the story of Calafiá, the fictional Amazon queen for whom California was named.

Best of all, this 192-page volume with its brilliant full-color illustrations and its 45,000 words of text is just a foretaste of the full wonders which will be yours to enjoy from the TIME-LIFE Library of America in its entirety

Not only will you find new and fascinating insights into your own "neck of the woods," but you'll see-more clearly than ********* TIME-LIFE invites you to share a great American adventure

that will have you rubbing elbows with oyster pirates and proper Bostonians. professors and pizza joint proprietors. Wherever you're from, you'll find your part of the country included in the complete LIBRARY OF AMERICA... intimately portrayed in

words and pictures in the unique style of TIME and LIFE. *******

has ever been possible before-how your area fits into the history and culture of the American mosaic. This country is so big and so diverse, a man could spend a lifetime exploring it and hardly scratch the surface. New England is conservative and old. Alaska is lusty and new. Florida is a subtropical paradise. In North Dakota the temperature drops to 50 below. Only an organization with the vast facilities of TIME and LIFE could try to encompass it all.

The TIME-LIFE Library of America is a detailed set of volumes of incalculable value to every family in America. Businessmen can turn to these books to discover new markets and plant locations. Travelers and vacationers will be delighted by the dozens of detailed maps and hints on out-of-the-way places to visit. Students will use these books to help them in many school projects and subjects: history, geography, nature study and political science.

First sample-then decide

Before deciding whether the TIME-LIFE Library of America belongs in your home. examine a copy of the introductory volume, The Pacific States free for 10 days. We know you'll find the book is beautiful. Without TIME-LIFE's large printing facilities, volumes this lavish would probably have to sell for as much as \$8 to \$10 each. Yet, should you decide to keep The Pacific States, you need pay only \$4.95 (plus shipning and handling). Otherwise you may return the book and pay nothing

If you keep it, you can look forward to receiving-on approval-other volumes in the TIME-LIFE Library of America every two months. You make no commitment, promise to buy nothing, may terminate this arrangement at any time. To start a fabulous journey through this far-flung country of ours, tear out and mail the postpaid order form and tour The Pacific States for 10 days as our guest.

Among forthcoming titles: THE HEARTLAND **GATEWAY STATES**







Time-Life Library of America



And you can close your attache case.

And you can put a bottle of Ballan- down.

tine's on the shelf of your locker at the club, and it won't roll off.

lar bottle in the bar of your boat, notice. The Bottle and the Scotch. and it won't roll or pitch.

And you can stow our rectangu- into a unique bottle, people would

all its own. (As Geo. Ballantine George Ballantine wasn't crazy. himself said, "The more you know He knew if you put a unique Scotch about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.")

And are there any disadvan-It's a Scotch that goes down tages to the Ballantine's bottle? We And you can stack it sideways, smoothly as a great Scotch should. can't think of any, but there must be. We're only human.



TIME LISTINGS

TELEVISION

Thursday, March 23

THE CBS THURSDAY NIGHT MOVIES (CBS. 9-11:30 p.m.).6 William Holden and Lilli Palmer in The Counterfeit Traitor (1962), based on the real-life exploits of Eric Erickson, an American-born Swede who sympathized with the Germans but spied for the Allied High Command in World War II.

Friday, March 24 THE CBS FRIDAY NIGHT MOVIES (CBS. 9-THE CBS PRIDAT NIGHT MOVIES (C.D.S., 711 p.m.). Sidney Poitier in his Academy
Award-winning role of an ex-G.I. who
lends a helping hand to five German immigrant nuns in Lilies of the Field (1963).

Saturday, March 25

MISS TEEN INTERNATIONAL PAGEANT (ABC. 9:30-10:30 p.m.). Noel Harrison and Sally Field do the honors as contestants from nine nations vie for the title.

Sunday, March 26 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1967 N.C.A.A. SW'M-MING AND DIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS (NBC. 2:30-4 p.m.). From Michigan State Uni-

CBS SPORTS SPECTACULAR (CBS. 2:30-4 p.m.). The World Ski-Flying Championships from Oberstdorf, Germany, where the wind currents and the long, steep slope ermit jumps of fantastic length. Plus the Duke Kahanamoku Surfing Championships from Hawaii

NBC EXPERIMENT IN TELEVISION (NBC, 4-5 p.m.). "We Interrupt This Season" tosses a barbed lampoon at some staples of TV programming: election coverage, weather reporting, guided tours of famous places and those late-late, talk-talk shows

CHILDREN'S FILM FESTIVAL (CBS, 4-5:30 p.m.). Hand in Hand, from Britain, tells of the friendship between a little Catholic boy and a Jewish girl, and how they learn for themselves that one God watches over

PENSACOLA GOLF TOURNAMENT (ABC, 5-7 p.m.). The final rounds from the Pensacola Country Club in Atlantic Beach, Fla.

THE 21ST CENTURY (CBS, 6-6:30 p.m.). An optimistic report that after the year 2000, doctors will be able to replace wornout or diseased parts of the human body by substituting new organs, both real and synthetic, thus creating a "man-made

BELL TELEPHONE HOUR (NBC, 6:30-7:30 p.m.). "An Easter Greeting: Selections from Handel's Messiah," performed by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, featuring Soprano Phyllis Curtin, Contralto Maureen Forrester and Tenor Richard Lewis from the Red Rocks Amphitheater near Denver. MARINELAND CARNIVAL (CBS. 7-8 p.m.).

In the fifth edition of Marineland Carnival, Art Carney, as a vacationer from Brooklyn, and Jim Backus, as a frustrated TV director, "discover" Singer Nancy Ames as they watch the high-leaping dolphin and other denizens of the Florida aquarium. THE ROBE (ABC, 7-9:30 p.m.). Richard

Burton, Jean Simmons, Victor Mature, Richard Boone and Michael Rennie star in this (1953) version of the Lloyd C. Douglas novel about the life of Christ and a man whose life was radically changed by

* All times E.S.T.

the sacred garment Christ wore to his Crucifixion. The sponsor, Ford Motor Co., gives everyone an added Easter present by settling for only one commercial break.

THE TONY AWARDS (ABC. 9:30-10:30 p.m.). Mary Martin and Robert Preston co-host the Antoinette Perry Awards, Broadway's most glamorous tribute to the best shows and performers of the season. On hand to pass out the laurels: Lauren Bacall, Harry Belafonte, Kirk Douglas, John Forsythe, Marge and Gower Champion, Lee Remick and Angela Lansbury.

Monday, March 27 LENINGRAD (NBC, 10-11 p.m.), A docu-

mentary of the past and present of Russia's second largest city, re-creating some of its great moments, explaining how it differs from most Communist towns, and describing life there today.

THEATER

On Broadway

BLACK COMEDY, by Peter Shaffer, might be callel "Blowout." A frantic two-timer and furniture snatcher (Michael Crawford) tries to salvage his romance and career in an antic and amusing blindman's bluff when the lights go out on a crucial and crowded evening

THE HOMECOMING. Who conquers and exploits whom is the question, as Harold Pinter pits the strength of five men v. the power of one woman. The answer depends on each man's interpretation. The Royal Shakespeare Company's production, directed by Peter Hall, is properly tense and

THE APA REPERTORY COMPANY, with Rosemary Harris, offers a well-conceived. well-balanced dramatic diet for those who hunger for theatrical classics and hits of the past. School for Scandal, The Wild Duck, War and Peace and You Can't Take It With You are currently given felicitous competent revivals.

AT THE DROP OF ANOTHER HAT. The humor of Michael Flanders' and Donald Swann's revue resembles a martini: it goes down smoothly, is slightly sly, and definitely dry

CABARET is all binding and no book. The ambiance of the musical, set in the decadent Berlin of the 1930s, is as sinuous and sexy as aboriginal sin, but the show's plot line and score are all predictability and

Off Broadway

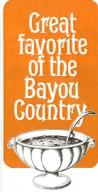
EH? is Henry Livings' broad farce that asks whether a young man with a merrygo-round mentality can find happiness in a square world

AMERICA HURRAH. Jean-Claude van Itallie melds pop art and the theater of cruelty as he leads his audience through a modern Inferno of cocktail parties, urban herds, political cant and psychoanalytic jargon.

RECORDS

Pon

SOFTLY, AS I LEAVE YOU (Columbia). Just about all Evdie Gorme has to say is goodbye, or is it au revoir? (For All We Know, Every Time We Say Goodbye, What's Good About Goodbye?). Actually she doesn't need words. Her message is her medium. She sculpts each song, shaping it



Campbell's Chicken Gumbo Soup

Gumbo fanciers - attention! There's an authentically rich, deep-flavored soup you can have in no time . . . Campbell's Chicken Gumbo Soup. It's made in the traditional way, with the tang of okra, bits of tomato, and a gentle helping of long grain rice . . . simmered in chicken broth and seasoned with Campbell's special touch. Campbell's Chicken Gumbo Soup is an exciting and simple way to enjoy Southern-style flavor, even

north of the Mason-Dixon line. Here are other Campbell's Soups that satisfy gourmet tastes, too: Campbell's Consomme; Green Pea Soup; Frozen Oyster Stew; Minestrone Soup; Frozen Cream of Shrimp Soup. For 608 exciting ways to cook with

soup, send 50¢ to COOKBOOK, Box 513, Maple Plain, Minn. 55359. Offer may be withdrawn at any time. Void if prohibited or restricted by law.



YORK AIR DOES MORE



For a Miami Beach Hotel

Doral Beach Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida. A York chilled water system furnishes 840 tons of cooling capacity for this ocean-front hotel. Owner, Alfred Kaskel; Architect, Melvin Grossman, A.I.A.; Air Conditioning Contractor, Hill York Sales Corp.



or a St. Louis Office Building

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building, St. Louis, Missouri. Chilled water for air conditioning is supplied by three York 600-ton centrifugal machines. Mechanical Contractor, Sodemann Heat and Power Company.

CONDITIONING THAN COOL LOTS



or a Philadelphia area sales office

Auto Associates, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, is one of the country's largest Volkswagen sales office buildings and parts warehouses. Building is entirely air conditioned by York "packaged" units. Architects and Engineers, Rosengarten & Kraemer; Consulting Engineer, Sharpless & Whiting; Air Conditioning Contractor, Edward B. O'Rellly & Associates When you plan air conditioning for any kind of building—whether it's a high-rise hotel or a private home count on York for quality and dependability. York is a leader in advanced environment control, with 85 years of experience. And York air conditioning does more than lower the temperature. It filters, elhoumidifies and quietly circulates the tempered air. It even destroys doors with York's optional Purafil⁷⁸ odor control system.

For large buildings, York central systems heat, cool, ventilate the entire building . . . quietly, economically. For smaller buildings, York 'packaged' air conditioners tuck away in unused space, or may even einstalled on the building roof.

For complete facts on York air conditioning systems and units, talk to your architect or consulting engineer. Or write York Corporation, York, Pennsylvania.





The Hotel of La Salle Street

Chicago

with pauses tremolos, sharp-edged cries

A TASTE OF "SHERRYP" (RCA Victor) is more like a belt of whisky as Nightclub Singer Marilyn Maye pours it out in her fourth LP. She offers a welcome to Cabaret and displays the effortless amplitude of her voice in ballads like Too Much in Love.

BLOW-UP (MGM). The sound track of the Antonioni movie bears up well, the mod moods shifting from abstrate jazz shorthand to silky swing to funky blues to rock 'n' roll. The score was written by Herbie Hancock, one of the best young avant-garde jazz pianists around, who performs it with an excellent jazz ensemble and an assist by the Yardbirst.

HEAPT & SOUL (Project 3) finds Guitarist Tony Mottola agreeably plucking out a dozen soft-headed ballads (Little Girl Blue, Love Is Here to Stay, The Impossible Dream) with occasional underlining and punctuation by saxophone, organ and percussion. Project 3 is a new label, featuring a warm and immediate sound achieved by recording with magnetic film.

JOAN SUHERIAND SINGS NOEL COWARD (London). The Australian prima donna has no chance for operatic fireworks but lights little sanklers from Conversation Piece, Bitter Sweet and three later musicals, while Noel himself makes a weddy charming bow (PIL Follow My Sweet with the nostaligie watters that are sway with the nostaligie watters that are light years away from today's Broadward (CALYPSO IN BABASS (RCA VICTOR).

CALYPSO IN BRASS (RCA Victor). The Tijuana Brass burnished the sound of the Mexican muriachi band, and now Harry Belafonte has added the alloy to the music of the Caribbean. Belafonte's personal extuberance, however, triumph over the instrumentation. The accent in the album is the middle of the control of the control of the desired of the control of the control of the strumentation. The accent in the album is the middle of the control of the control of the things of the control of the control of the things of the control of the things of the control of the things of the

A MAN AND A WOMAN (United Artists). The score of last year's Cannes awardwinning film reflects the luminous glow and quiet lyricism of the photography. A sleeper, the sound-track recording laid low on the bestselling charts for four months, has now suddenly awakened with a start.

CINEMA

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor frolic through Shakespeare's salty salvo in the war between the sexes, expertly directed by Italy's Franco Zeffirelli, who mixes bawd and brio on a Renaissance palette.

PERSONA. Swedish Director Ingmar Bergama's 27th lim (and first in 2) years) is a difficult but rewarding study of the psychological transference between an actres (Liv Ullman), who stops participating in life, and a nurse (Bib Andersson), who personality becomes emmeshed in that of her actress-patient.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS WITHOUT REALLY TRYING. A fairly successful reincarnation of the 1961 Broadway musical hit, with Robert Morse and Rudy Vallee still excellent in their original roles.

THE PERSECUTION AND ASSASSINATION OF JEAN-PAUL MARAIT AS PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE ASYLUM OF CHARENTON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MARQUIS DE SADE. PETER WEIS'S play, performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company and directed by Peter Brook, was the decade's most cinematic drama, as this film brilliantly demonstrates.

DUTCHMAN. Subways are not for sleeping in this 55-minute rendering of LeRoi

La Salle at Madison



Jack Murdoch built his business on horse sense, spirit, and a little bit of luck.

How can he pass that on to his kids?

We're not much on genetics. Our line is money

And when a person with unusual talents has made money, we can put that money to work, making more money for his heirs.

We administer trusts, manage estates, supervise investments. We advise, consent, research, explore, suggest, caution, encourage, and direct.

Investments? We have research analysts on our staff who do nothing but track and evaluate securities in all major areas of industry.

We also have experts in real estate, agriculture, petroleum, gas, and many other specialized investment fields. And our trust officers, who supervise your accounts, meet regularly with you and our various specialists so that this fund of knowledge may be applied most effectively to your personal needs.

May we meet with you and your lawyer to talk about your estate?

Just call 828-3530 and tell us when.

CONTINENTAL BANK

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

@ C.I.N.B. 1966

More than a cruise.

Even more than a Sunlane Cruise, the spring, summer, fall cruises of the ss Atlantic to legendary lands.

35 to 42 days from \$875; 20 to 22 legendary Greek Islands Mediterranean, Middle East or Adriatic cities; sail from New York May 18, June 24 or Sept. 5 See your Travel Agent. Call or write for free brochure. AEIL ships are American owned and of American registry. Fare quoted is minimum subject to available space.

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES

24 Broadway, New York.

AMERICA'S HIGHEST RATE ON INSURED SAVINGS INSURED TO \$15,000

BY A FEDERAL AGENCY If you would like to open such an account, fill out the coupon below.

NAME Check or money order e

ARNINGS PAID OR CREDITED QUARTERLY



N.Y. 10004 (212) 797-7222 THE BEST OF BOSTON

Business in New England? Bring the family along to the grand-old, brand-new

Boston Statler Hilton, at the start of the Freedom Trail. Special family plan,

kids free in room with parents: special kiddie menu and baby sitters. Home of the new

Trader Vic's.

Jones's racial shocker that slams through the spectator like a jolt from the third rail. BLOW-UP. Director Michelangelo Antonioni's far-out, up-tight and vibrantly exciting thriller-parable.

LA GUERRE EST FINIE. An old Spanish Communist (Yves Montand) who has a past without a future is pitted against new terrorists who have a future without a

A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS. Playwright Robert Bolt's literate theater work on the martyrdom of Sir Thomas More makes every bit as good a movie, with Paul Scofield as Sir Thomas.

BOOKS

Best Reading

BLACK IS BEST, by Jack Olsen. A formidable biography that disassembles Heavy-weight Champion Cassius Clay and then carefully spreads the many pieces on the gym floor. THE THORN TREES, by John McIntosh.

Set in a fictional counterpart of Bechuanaland, the novel tells with special horror how the white man's civilization can fail in the face of its creator's degeneracy and A SHORTER FINNEGANS WAKE, by James

Joyce, edited by Anthony Burgess. Joyce's dream-ridden masterpiece was 17 years in the writing and could easily have been 17 more in the reading until Novelist Burgess (A Clockwork Orange) came to the rescue, cutting it by two-thirds. Joyce's vast wealth of verbal sound and association remains

THE LAST ONE LEFT, by John MacDonald. How to bungle the theft of \$800,000 on land and sea-in one suspenseful lesson by a veteran (53 books) of the thriller school. THE MAN WHO KNEW KENNEDY, by Vance Bourjaily. An evocation of the memories of a whole Kennedy generation, this novel is the first major effort in fiction al form to probe the impact of November 1963 on Kennedy's contemporaries.

THE SOLDIER'S ART, by Anthony Powell. War's brutal choreography, scored in the eighth novel of Powell's marathon masterpiece. Here his central character, Nick Jenkins, dances mindlessly through the bumf (paperwork) that accompanies all grammed violence-in this instance World

Best Sellers

FICTION 1. The Arrangement, Kazan (3 last week)

2. The Secret of Santa Vittoria, Crichton (1)

3. Capable of Honor, Drury (2)

4. The Captain, De Hartog (4) 5. Valley of the Dolls, Susann (6)

The Birds Fall Down, West (7)
The Mask of Apollo, Renault (5)

8. The Fixer, Malamud (9) 9. All in the Family, O'Connor (10)

10, Tai-Pan, Clavell (8)

NONFICTION 1. Madame Sarah, Skinner (1)

2. Everything But Money, Levenson (2)

The Jury Returns, Nizer (4) 4. Games People Play, Berne (5)

5. Paper Lion, Plimpton (3) Edgar Cayce: The Sleeping Prophet, Stearn (6)

Inside South America, Gunther (7) The Boston Strangler, Frank (9) The Bitter Heritage, Schlesinger



The Couth Vermouth

For a truly civilized Martini, don't stir without Noilly Prat. THEY P Admirably subtle. Correctly pale. And dry as only a French vermouth can be. Show you know your Martinis by mixing with Noilly Prat. The couth vermouth.

Don't Stir Without Noilly Prat

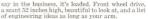


Innovari

(Style, stamina, and a preview of things to come)



Innovari is an experimental sports station wagon, It was innovated by U. S. Steel to show steel's unlimited design potential for automotive uses. As they





"Transparent" perforated stainless steel trim, shown here on rear bumper, looks solid until backlighted



The stainless steel grilles are interchangeable, and



Steel sandwich panel (cutaway) is slim, strong, light. Used as floorpan in combination with a unique steel frame, it provides more room inside.



USS-innovated torsion bar seating provides more head and leg room, costs less to manufacture. Innovari is a showcase of USS automotive innovations. For full information, write, on your letterhead, to U. S. Steel, Room 4231, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.



United States Steel: where the big idea is innovation

LETTERS

Girls for All Seasons

Sir: There are no words to describe the immense pleasure and happiness your cover story on Lynn and Vanessa Redgrave [March 17] gave me. Having seen Georgy Girl three times and Morgan! once, I can understand why the world is in love with these two fantastic artists.

SUZANNE R. FRIED Queens, N.Y.

Sir. Pily the British theater, and Tish. for resorting to the Redgrave menage for resorting to the Redgrave menage for a cover story. The pancity of theatrical talent is aplty illustrated in the Lynn-Vanessa Redgrave act: typical Lynn, who looks like a young Angela Lansbury, who could be—well, almost anyone. Nothing outstanding about either.

Comparing the second-rate Redgraves with the American Barrymores leaves a poor taste in my theatrical mouth. Might as well eulogize the Cherry Sisters, who certainly epitomized a theatrical era.

MARY B. LEIGH-HUNT

Hollywood

Sir: About the new crop of stars: I feel that the really wildly exciting thing about them is their distinctiveness as individuals and their ability to proprie easier than a property of the control of t

CARLI CREMEANS

Wooster, Ohio

Matter of Morals or Fitness?

Sir: Adam Powell's power [March 17] has long constituted a threat to the whitehower structures, and numerous attempts have been made to strip him of his power. What we have just witnessed is not a morals trial but the employment of an excuss to accomplish legally and openly what we have failed to do until now.

No longer can we clothe our prejudice in the worn-out argument that "the ITALISM, Italians, Poles and the Jews have made it; so can the Negro." for we have just proved that, although other minority groups can "make it" by aggressiveness and the acquisition of power, we will never permit the Negro to follow suit.

I cannot justify Powell's personal conduct, but I see our bigoted treatment of him, the symbol of black power, as a grave moral sickness.

grave moral sickness.
(The Rev.) G. Stanford Bratton

Assistant Minister
The First Baptist Church in America

Sir: I am a Negro reared in the South and educated at two of America's preeminent universities. I have known discrimination in employment, cultural opportunities, day-to-day existence, and in the military

Some responsible Negroes have bridled their tongues out of fear of reprisals and epithets and have thereby given the impression of solid Negro support for Powell and his antics. The dust wish preferent and the properties of the solid Negro support of the law. No thinking Negro can deny that Powell is guilty of grave violations of the law, no thinking Negro can deny that to sti in Congress of a feeling of guilt for the sine of the feeling of guilt for the sine of their fathers or out of indifference to the Negro as a meaningful

member of society, have looked the other way when Negroes have committed wrongs. Concomitantly, many responsible Negroes have taken advantage of such attitudes and wallowed in the mire of second-class citizenship because of the special privileges it afforded. Informed Negroes know this

izensing because of the special privileges it afforded. Informed Negroes know this very well.

Powell is unfit to represent any group of people in Congress, let alone those benighted souls in Harlem, who need the most capable leadership and guidance

that can be found among their numbers.

ROBERT A. SMITHEY

University of Wisconsin

Illuminations

Sir I met Henry Luce [March 10] only one time, in India at the World Council one time, in India at the World Council on the India of the World Council on India of the India o

ing, mystical reverence for all dissiplies cated faith in Christ.

I am a talkative person, but that night I just listened, and I will always be glad I did, for you could not listen to a man like Henry Luce without getting a lesson.

like Henry Luce without getting a lesson (THE REV.) CALVIN THIELMAN Montreat Presbyterian Church

Sir. I suppose most of the world's great and near-great—those who admired Harry Luce and those who were less than cordial—will be counted in the expressions of regret at his death. So there may be little time for the editors to note that, even among us lesser people for whom Thatiwas also prepared with such great care each week, there is genuine regret and a sense of emutiness.

We didn't always agree with him. I remember an incident here when students objected to what they felt was opinion to be a fact and asked Mr. Luce how he could call TMF a newsmagazine. He retorted, somewhat testily. "I invented the term; it can mean anything I want it

But, he did, indeed, invest the term journalist with a new and lofty importance. Those of us who practice the craft (Mr. Luce might have called it a profession) will be constantly reminded of just how important his manifold contributions were. And, agree or disagree, we are all in his debt.

HENRY A. SELIB

Director of Publications

Brandeis University Waltham, Mass.

Sir I must thank TIME not only for creating an interesting, informative and accurate portrayal of the "three or thirty sides" of my grandiather, but also for getting "off its pages and into the minds of its readers," a correct image—the warm affection and informal joviality he was capable of sharing, Finally he no longer bears the former of the property of the pro

The day of his death was indeed the "Find of a Pligiringae" since it ended the road of a man possessing a deep-seated faith, an unassuming countenance, and a pilgrim's progress earned through unselfish devotion to a cause—an idealistic mission that, having bettered mankind by weekly preachings for more than 40 years, will continue to do so as long as "journalism," the word he made great, com-

inues to exist.

HENRY CHRISTOPHER LUCE

Hotchkiss School Lakeville, Conn.

Swords Into Slide Rules

Swora into stoke Rules. In: "FAIR Shake: Service Visit State of the St

PAUL WILLIS Associate Professor of Psychology Eastern Michigan University

Sir: I am not a draft dodger. If my comty wishes me to serve after I have my Ph.D. I will be most willing to do so. But graduate students like me are not good produced to the state of the state of the state by incapable of accepting orders without questioning them and pondering their implications. If the Army cannot beat the Viet Cong without putting men like me in soft be able to beat the V.C.s. with our helpful were that desperate in Viet Nam, then

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO TIME RELATING TO YOUR SUBSCRIPTION should be accompanied by your address label. Attach it at the right. We're able to answer inquiries by telephone in many

AREA CODE: PHONE:

TO SUBSCRIBE, fill in the form to the right. Subscription rates in U.S. ar Canada: one year \$10; two years \$1

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES OR SU SCRIPTIONS to: TIME, 540 N, Mich gan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

ATTA	ACH LABEL HERE for change of address (print your
	address below), adjustment, complaint, renewal
etc.,	and be assured of more accurate, faster service
FOR	YOUR INFORMATION: the date in the upper left-
	corner of your address label indicates the expi-
ratio	n date of your current TIME subscription!

Miss Mrs. Mr.		
name (please print)		
address		
city	state	zip code

Bancardchek adds an extra \$500 to your checking account

Instantly available when you need it

costs you nothing until you use it.
 But what a confident feeling to know it's there, because it lets you write checks for more than your balance.

You get \$500 of guaranteed checks

— just like money — that you can cash
anywhere, at home or away. Ends your
check cashing problems forever!

Talk to the bank in your town that offers Bancardchek, now available in 837 cities.

Bancaruchel

CHECKING ACCOUNT
Regular checks + guaranteed checks + a standby reserve

ADD A NEW BEAUTY TO YOUR POOL

Tile-like Ramuc® Enamel keeps pools beautiful. For years. Applies easily. Cleans like porcelain. Used on more pools than any other paint. Resists blistering, flaking, chipping and cracking. And chemicals. Fade resistant, too. Comes in Magic White and colors. Available in chlorinated natural rubber, epoxy, vinyl and other types. Mail your pool's length and width, material (plaster, concrete, metal or fiberglass) and type paint now on it. And we'll send you free "Handbook on Painting Swimming Pools" and supplier's name. Write: Inertol Company of Koppers Company, Inc., 489 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J. 07114; or 27-E South Park, San Francisco, Calif. 94107.



INERTOL COMPANY OF KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. maybe we'd better pack up our marbles and go home.

R. EDWARD OVERSTREET

Purdue University West Lafayette, Ind.

Stalin's Ghost

Sir. "Author! Author!" [March 17], on dissenting writers in Communist countries, is an illuminating report on a significant development in the political and cultural climate of the post-Stalin era. Besides this cultural protest, there exists also an ecclesiastical dissent, particularly evident in the Russian Orthodox Church and among the Baptists in the Soviet Union.

The last sentence of your article needs a footnote to avoid any overly optimistic interpretation of this trend and to underline terpretation of this trend and to underline the property of th

(THE REV.) BLAHOSLAV HRUBÝ National Council of Churches Manhattan

Call for Support

Sir: I am offended by the photographs accompanying your article about the Indian elections [March 10]. Havert we had find the close of the control of the co

HELENA E. FRANKLIN

The Big Brother Tube

Sir: British television's candor is refreshing, even as a substitute for content. But BBC doesn't quite warrant your sugarcoating endeavor [March 10]. BBC Director Greene's "assured source BBC Director Greene's "assured source

of income, which we can spend as we think right," as "it may be better to give intense pleasure to a small number of people than mild pleasure to a greater number," smacks of a bureaucrat's lofty disregard of the interests of those who assure that

The \$14 license fee is mandatory for all ardio-TV-set owners, irrespective of their videosyncrasies. License dodgers (of whom there are about 2,000,000) are flushed out that partol the streets nightly, homing in on addresses where unlicensed sets are operating. A current government proposal would raise the fine for first-offense "pisternet" of the property of the

BBC's program directors may not be "state controlled," the viewers certainly are. Endure the commercials, fellow Ameri-

cans, and think twice, or more, before letting Big Brother tend to your watching. FRED BRUNER

Hampton Hill, Middlesex, England

Wages of Militancy

Sir. The jailing of teacherstrike leaders in New Jersey [March 3] is symbolic of a state's not knowing how to deal wisstead of allowing the processes of colletudes of the collection of the processes of colletudes of the collection of the collection of the teachers in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and scores of smaller cities, many school boords and state officials still would rather terrorize than negotiae. The until its goals are met, of the minimery high until its goals are met, of the minimery high

CHARLES COGEN National President American Federation of Teachers

Sir: Don't the more militant members of our profession realize that as teachers employ collective bargaining, binding arbitration and strikes, they oblige school committees to counter rightfully with time clocks, hourly pay and, alas, perhaps even

Ironic, isn't it, that the very same teachers who deplore what they call their second-class citizenship are choosing a means guaranteed to ensure them that status per-

ually.

Leila B. Gemme

Northampton, Mass. Off We Go . . .

Phoenix

Sir: I was shocked by "Big Boys at Play". March 31, Imagine supposedly grown men, up to the age of 74, flying paper airplanes. Besides being thoroughly disgusted. I have built the plane shown in your diagram. So far, I have had it up for only eight seconds.

ROBLET B. ROBLES.

ROBERT B. RORICK

St. Louis

Sir: My five-year-old son is always asking me to make paper planes for him, but until recently, the best I could muster was about 15 feet of wobbly flight from my

own designs.

With your design carefully executed, and my son watching. I launched the plane into a slight breeze. It swooped up, went over my house, over my neighbor's house, and was still going strong when I lost sight of it.

RON HEBERLEE

Address Letters to the Editor to TIME & LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

INDE	X
Cover Story Essay	
Listings 5 Medicine46	Nation 13 People 32 Press 63 Religion 70 Show Business 54 Sport 43 Theater 69 U.S. Business 80 World 22 World Business 86



It's a fact that while the price of just about everything else you can think of keeps rising, the unit price the average American family pays for electric service keeps going down. Today families use more electric service than ever before, but pay less per kilowatt-hour. That's because electric company people make electricity in larger quantities while business management finds ways to hold the price down. The more electric service you use, the bigger a bargain it gets to be, and the better a bargain it will be in the future.

The electric company people... the folks at your Investor-Owned Electric Light and Power Companies*

The 5 things that annoy airline passengers the most.

That nice long wait at the check-in counter.

If you have a ticket on American Airlines, don't worry about waiting in line. At most airports an American Sky Cap takes your luggage at the curb so you can go right to the departure gate.

2. "I don't find your name on the passenger list, sir."

To err is human. So we have a computer that never forgets your name or any of a dozen other things that make a trip convenient. Including what you want to eat—which brings up the next point.

Nothing but steak, chicken or lobster on the menu.

On all transcontinental flights we switch around six different Captain's Table menus, and give you a choice of three entrees every time.

On our famous "21" Club transcontinental flights, we offer recipes prepared by the chefs at "21."

And anytime you want, we let you substitute for the main course by reserving a bowl of chili, beef enchiladas, a chef's salad, a fresh fruit salad bowl or even a roast beef sandwich on rye.

4. The suitcase that gets off the plane 40 minutes after you do.

We have a system that just might get your baggage to the terminal before you. Right now we've got it down to seven minutes flat. We're working on six.

5. Departure times that are very convenient. For the airline.

As your Travel Agent can tell you, we space our flights throughout the day-not just during peak travel hours. Our professional travellers, who fly up to 50 times a year, wouldn't accept anything less. You won't have to, either, if you fly the same airline.

American built an airline for professional travellers. (And you'll love it.)

American Airlines

TIME

MANAGING EDITOR

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITORS SENIOR EDITORS

laker, Jesse L. Birnbaum, Robert Clark, George G. Daniels, Michs Elson, Edward Hughes, Edward in Jones, Marshall Loeb, Peter Richard Seamon.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

chincloss, John Blashill, Gur a, Henry Bradford Darra Barker T. Hartshorn, Br uckson, Leon Jaroff, William E. Kalem, Ray Kennedy

EDITORIAL RESEARCHERS

CORRESPONDENTS

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR Robert C. Gordon

TIME, MARCH 24, 1967

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Janus R. Shepley

SEVERAL paragraphs of Time's lead story in the March 17 issue caused much attention last week in the press, on TV and among politicians. The passage concerned the now celebrated encounter between Lyndon Johnson and Robert Kennedy at the White House on Feb. 6. following reports that Kennedy had been involved in peace feelers from Hanoi. The nature and tone of that meeting are not at issue; previous stories made clear that it was hostile and bitter. Since the tension between the President and the Senator kept growing-and is of national political significance-we tried to reconstruct the details of the meeting via many conversations that White House Correspondent Hugh Sidey had with sources close to the Johnson and Kennedy camps.

Kennedy at first denied our story partially, in two instances replying to reporters' questions: "I don't want to talk about that." Then, in a letter to TIME, he described the report as "almost wholly inaccurate." Kennedy: "It is one thing to give an account of a discussion between public figures concerning a public matter which was, as I have said, 'not without friction'; it is quite another to ascribe fictitious profanity or threats to the participants. I did not -nor would I-use the kind of language you attributed to me in speaking to the President of the United States." Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, who witnessed the meeting, also described our account as "seriously inaccurate.

Precisely what was said will probably remain in dispute, unless, as New York Daily News Columnist Ted Lewis suggests, a transcript is eventually published. Both Johnson and Kennedy are known for using strong language in private, not for-



THE NEXT TIME YOU ABBREVIATE 'STOP OUR BOMBING' . . . SMILE!"

getting vulgarisms; Kennedy, once part of the White House power center, is less awed in presidential surroundings than most men.

Kennedy treated his differences with the President in a lighter vein at the dinner given by the Gridiron Club. It is supposedly off the record, but its better lines quickly circulate through Washington. The Senator said he could not understand all the reports about disagreements between him and Johnson that date back to John Kennedy's Administration. Why, protested Bobby, he and Lyndon had been very friendly during the first part of the Administration. But then, as they left the inaugural stand . .

At week's end in New York, getting ready for the St. Patrick's Day parade, Kennedy expressed "great respect" for Johnson and declared: "He has been an outstanding President, and I look forward to campaigning for him in 1968.



"MR. KENNEDY WOULD LIKE YOU TO GET YOUR STORY STRAIGHT-HE SAYS HE DID NOT CALL THE ""II?-I AN S.O.B.I"



"The day we realized what Long Distance could do is the day we started building a really profitable business!"

-says Paul J. Meyer, President, Success Motivation Institute, Waco, Texas.

"Our sales of training courses and recordings in the field of executive development and sales training are handled by 300 franchised dealers," says Mr. Meyer.

"Since mid-1962 we have used Long Distance to seven all inquiries regarding dealerships. We have even found Long Distance valuable for some phases of indoctrination—as well as in the daily flow of business. This has been the period of our rapid growth. We have become the largest company in this field.

"We could not have qualified our many pros-

pective dealers by letter. A letter takes time, and is not nearly as effective as a personal talk. And traveling to interview personally would have increased our costs by 20 times or more. In short, it's Long Distance that has spurred our profitable growth—and kept overhead costs down."

Can planned use of Long Distance do a similar job for you? To find out, call your Bell Telephone Business Office. Ask for a Communications Consultant to get in touch.

(A) AT&T

Take a new look at Long Distance!

TIME

March 24, 1967 Vol. 89, No. 12

THE NATION

THE WAR

Strictly Business

Unlike the full-dress Viet Nam conferences that preceded it, this week's meeting on remote Guam was wreathed in an aura of almost spartan austerity. Absent were Honolulu's air of Sybaritic somnolence and Manila's mood of gaudy gaiety. Guam is strictly business-and the business is to accelerate the military and political progress in Viet Nam.

In selecting Guam as the site for his latest strategy session, Lyndon Johnson hoped to symbolize the fact that America is a Pacific nation in all senses of the word. Guam is not only the home of the B-52 bombers that daily hammer the Viet Cong; it is also the westernmost possession of the U.S. in the Pacific. The U.S. acquired the 210-sq.-mi. island after the Spanish-American War, lost it to Japan during the chaotic week following Pearl Harbor, and regained it by a bloody amphibious assault in 1944. Ringed by coral reefs, its jungles studded with wild orchids and rusting Japanese tanks, Guam (pop. 76,500) is a mélange of Chamorro, Spanish and Japanese stock, yet fully American in its attitudes

More than Routine. Ostensibly, the Guam conference was called to keep top U.S. and South Vietnamese officials in touch on a semiannual basis (they last met in Manila in October 1966). Ac-



companying the President on the 18hour, 8,600-mile trip from Washington were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, other top aides and two jetloads of reporters. In from Saigon flew U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, General William Westmoreland and South Viet Nam's Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and President Nguyen Van Thieu.

In briefing U.S. correspondents on the meeting, White House aides pointedly emphasized the word routine. Yet the President had a lot more than routine matters on his mind-as he proved before he left for Guam. In a speech to the Tennessee state legislature at Nashville, Johnson revealed a top-to-bottom shakeup of the Saigon embassy staff that reached from Lodge-who had long been anxious to end his second stint in Viet Nam-to Information Chief Barry ("Zorro") Zorthian, whose psywar techniques have doubled the number of Viet Cong defectors coming across the

an entire new team (see box next page). Moral Double Bookkeeping, The Saigon shifts were evidence of Johnson's willingness to commit his very best advisers to Viet Nam. Much as he would like history to remember him for his far-reaching domestic achievements, he has increasingly resigned himself to the fact that the war will loom large in his record. And he is determined to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

In his Nashville speech, the President told of his visit earlier in the day to Andrew Jackson's historic Hermitage. "In our time, as in his, history conspires to test the American will," he said. "Two years ago, we were forced to choose between major commitments in defense of South Viet Nam or retreat in the face of subversion and external assault. Andrew Jackson would never have been surprised with the choice we made.

Moving from a defense of his war policies to an attack on his critics, Johnson pointed out that civilian casualties caused by U.S. operations "are inadvertent, in stark contrast to the calculated Viet Cong policy of systematic terror." Even so, he went on, "the deeds of the Viet Cong go largely unnoted in the public debate. And it is this moral double bookkeeping which makes us get sometimes very weary of our critics." As if to punctuate the President's point, a Viet Cong plastic bomb erupted at a Saigon bus stop the same day, killing an old woman

and wounding a young girl. Calm Determination. The President laid emphasis on the political stability -frail as it is-that U.S. diplomacy has encouraged in South Viet Nam over the past two years. "As I am talking to you here," he said, "a freely elected constituent assembly in Saigon is wrestling with the last details of a new constitution." Appropriately, Ky planned to take a copy of the new constitution



History's conspiracy to test the American will.

with him to Guam for the President's perusal (see THE WORLD).

Johnson reiterated his willingness to negotiate with Hanoi-but he made it clear that he held out little hope for success. He told of one U.S. attempt to get peace talks started. It occurred during the first U.S. bombing pause in May 1965, when the Administration sent a letter proposing talks to Ho Chi

Minh's embassy in Moscow, It was "simply returned," said the President, "in a plain envelope."

Johnson's calm and determined mood reflected the tough new course in the war that he charted after last month's brief bombing pause ended in failure and frustration. He is convinced that Ho Chi Minh means business when he says that North Viet Nam is ready to

QUARTET AT THE TOP

continue guerrilla warfare in the South "for 20, even 30 years if need be." Were the U.S. to grow irresolute in the face of such perseverance, Johnson said, "the forces of chaos would scent victory, and decades of strife and aggression would stretch endlessly before us." For the U.S., declared the President, the choice is clear. "We shall stay the

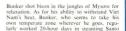


NLY one rational argument could be made against the new team of diplomat-warriors that President Johnson has assigned to Viet Nam: the success of its predecessors, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, 64, during two tours and 29 months of duty in Saigon, has overseen the wrenching political transition from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Cao Ky with rare aplomb. Lodge's deputy, William J. Porter, 52, took a scant 18 months to turn "rural pacification" from a utopian dream to a viable program. But if the departing officials set a fast pace, the new team that Lyndon Johnson presented last week gives every promise of being able not only to keep it up but to improve on it. The Gutsv Duck, To replace Lodge, who









Domingo without losing his starch. The Blowtorch, To ensure that Bunker would be free to concentrate on the broad aspects of the war, the President appointed an old Texas friend as Deputy Ambassador. Dallas-born Eugene Murphy Locke, 49, who since last June has been U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, will take over Bill Porter's role as meeter, greeter and all-purpose paper hanger in the Saigon embassy. A blond, burly classmate (Yale Law, '40) of such notables as Supreme Court Justices Byron White and Potter Stewart and Poverty Potentate Sargent Shriver, Locke was a Navy gunnery officer during World War II; his ship landed a Marine force in the Solomons led by Lieut. Colonel Victor ("Brute") Krulak-now Marine commander in the Pacific. During his nine-month stint in Rawalpindi, Locke skillfully reassured President Mohammed Avub Khan of continued American interest after the Indian-Pakistani border war of 1965.

While Locke handles the embassy's day-today proceedings, the key job of pacification will fall to another Johnson favorite: Presidential Adviser Robert Komer, 45, A former CIA agent known as "The Blowtorch" for his incendiary manner, Komer will doubtless take over Porter's Office of Civilian Operations (OCO), which was put together in less than two months last year to combine and direct all U.S. civil operations in the field, Already, 4,000 of South Viet Nam's 14,000 hamlets are adjudged "secure"; under the scorch of Komer's torch, at least 1,100 more will be added this year. It is difficult to gauge, however, whether Saigon embassy personnel are more dismayed to see Porter leave or Komer arrive. Plainly, the first job confronting Komer will be to win the confidence of leary officials

Firepower v. Footwork. The President's new platoon also includes a military star: Lieut. General Bruce Palmer, 53, who was appointed last week as commander of Field Force II-a composite outfit of infantry, artillery and armored divisions that recently attempted, in vain, to wipe out the Viet Cong base headquarters near Cambodia, Palmer-who commanded the 23,000-man force in the Dominican Republic-replaces Lieut, General Jonathan Seaman. Having already proved his diplomatic deftness, Palmer will now have to adapt to a type of warfare where firepower counts less than footwork





KOMER



PAIMER

THE CONSTITUTION

Two to Go

Not since the Constitution was drafted 180 years ago have the states asserted their right to call a convention to change it. All 25 amendments have been initiated by Congress, not the states. Now, to just about everyone's surprise, the states are on the threshold of calling a convention on an amendment that would overturn the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote rule.

The campaign to call the convention has been spearheaded without fanfare by Republican Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen ever since his attempt to upset the court's reapportionment ruling was defeated in Congress 19 months ago, With endorsement required from two-thirds (34) of the states, Illinois and Colorado last week brought the number of states that have passed

amendment resolutions up to 32. Il may be a while, however, before the threshold is crossed. Only one other state—fowa—is now considering the resolution. Even if two more join the happen next. The Constitution says nothing about how soon a convention should be called after the two-shirds mark is reached or how delegates should be chosen. It does not even indicate whether the delegates are restricted to take a considerable of the control of the control

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Symbolic Span

Signed in 1964 but promptly consigned to limbo by the Senate, the U.S.-Soviet consular treaty last week finally won approval. After voting down six attempts to weaken or destroy it, the Senate ratified the treaty 66 to 28, three votes more than the required two-thirds majority.

As recently as two months ago, with FBI Boss J. Edgar Hoover and Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen both vociferously opposed to the pact, its chances seemed nonexistent. The turning point came on Jan. 31, when Kentucky's Republican Senator Thruston Morton rose to deliver a moving plea for passage of the treaty.

Morton castigated "extremist groups in our society who fear Polish hams as much as they fear any new gesture to-ward world peace." He prodded the White House to fight hard for the treaty's passage, told colleagues that they should not let the Viet Nam war stand in the way of East-West understanding, despite the fact that many were resentful because Russia supplies 70% of Hanoi's imported war matériel. His persuasiveness eventually won over a majority of the Senate's Republicans (who were 22 to 13 in favor of the treaty). Even Ev Dirksen finally confessed: "I'm not impervious to mis-conceptions." When the time came to vote, Dirksen left a hospital bed, where he was confined by fatigue, to cast his



THRUSTON MORTON A footbridge, but still a bridge.

"aye" and hail the treaty as beneficial "to the people of the entire world."

Limited Scope. Though symbolically important in the President's program to build bridges of understanding to Eastern Europe, the treaty is actually no more than a footbridge. It merely lays the basis for the two countries to resume an exchange of consulates,8 leaving the question of number and location to future negotiations. The Administration would like one consulate in Leningrad: Russia is believed to want one in Chicago. The treaty also provides immunity from arrest for all consulate officials and employees. Further, it requires the Soviet government to notify U.S. officials within three days of the arrest of any American (18,000 now visit Russia annually) and to permit a visit within four days.

Despite the treaty's limited scope, it clearly represents an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. The Russian Presidium is expected to rubber-stamp it shortly, thereby completing action on the first bilateral treaty ever entered into by the two countries. A pact to prohibit nuclear weapons in space may also be ratified shortly. But agreement on the thorniest issue-anti-ballistic missiles-is a remoter prospect, though talks on the subject are scheduled to begin in Moscow soon. In the meantime. Russia is thought to be going ahead with plans to deploy an ABM system. As for the U.S., the Senate Armed Services Committee last week recommended that a multibillion dollar American ABM system be set up unless Russia agrees to drop its plans.

The last consulates were closed in 1948 when a Soviet consul general kidnaped Oksar. Stepanowna Kasenkina after her escape from Stepanowna Kasenkina after her escape from kunsaix's New York consulate, where kwas a schoolteacher, 5the later escaped again by leaping from the consulate's third floor, became a U.S., citizen before her death in 1960.

THE PRESIDENCY

Fighting the Other War

Before leaving for Guam last week. Lyndon Johnson was preoccupied with another war. In a 9,500-word message to Congress, he outlined programs totaling \$25.6 billion to aid the nation's poor-an increase of \$3.6 billion-and specifically earmarked \$2 billion for Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity, combat headquarters for the war on poverty. Predictably, though the figure represents a 25% increase over OEO's current budget, it was nowhere near enough to satisfy everybody. Speaking for the U.S. Conference of Mayors Detroit's Jerome Cavanagh promptly complained that at least \$3 billion was needed to do the job properly.

By Guess & By God. Johnson is well aware that he will be lucky to get even the \$2 billion that he asked for. In the face of mounting congressional complaints about the high costs and muddled management of his domestic programs. he never once referred in his message to the Great Society or to the War on Poverty (he used the tepid phrase Strategy Against Poverty instead). But if the President was not about to charge ahead with vast new schemes, neither was he ready to retrench. He promised more federal aid to rural areas, where 43% of the nation's poor live, requested \$1 billion for Community Action programs in urban areas, asked for \$135 million to extend the preschool Operation Head Start through the first and second grades.

At midweek the President flew to Nashville, Tenn, to join Lady Bird at the end of her three-day, 1,500-mile tour of Appalachia's schools, "I stood it for two days," he said, after bounding down the ramp of Air Force One and bussing Lady Bird, "burl Loudh'n Last out the third one." To mark Andrew Jackson's 200th birthday, the Johnsons Prackassed at the Hermitage, later prackassed at the Hermitage, later the properties of the properties of the prolement of the properties of the prolement of the properties of the protein of the properties of the protein of the properties of the protein of

of Colorado and Wyoming. Before returning to Washington, Johnson addressed 125 Southern educators and Government officials at Tennessee Governor Buford Ellington's executive mansion in Nashville. Straying from his subject-education and poverty programs-Johnson noted that he was often criticized for spending too much on space exploration. "If we get nothing else from that space program than the photographic satellite," he said, "it is worth ten times over the money we've spent. Without the satellites, I'd be operating by guess and by God. But I know exactly how many missiles the enemy has got."

Westword, Ho! Back in the capital, the President moved to mute growing criticism from labor leaders by announcing that he was delaying his proposal to merge the Labor and Commerce departments. Faced with criticism from another group—the Governors of the nation's states and territories, who have complained about the confusing prolifed the complained about the confusing prolifday off discussions and socializing. After a black-tie dinner with them, the President, still in his dinner jacket, choppered over to Dulles International Airperd over to Dulles International Airperd over to the theory of the confusion of the journey.

POLITICS

On the Rim

Richard Nixon's well-worn hat settled gently last week on the rim of the 1968 presidential ring. In Bonn, West Germany, shortly after beginning a 23month world tour, he acknowledged



LOCIELE WILLIAMS IN NEW YORK

lowledged there was a strong possibility that Har

POWELL & COMEDIAN DICK GREGORY IN BIMINI

fornia's former Republican State Chairman Gaylord Parkinson. Between calls on Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson, West Germany's Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt and

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kissinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brand, and Pope Paul VI, Nixon took time out to explain that the formation of the committee was not a formal announcement of his candidacy. "I have made no decision with regard to my own political activities," he said, "and would not make one in the foreseeable future."

Parkinson, 48, the man who got Cali-

name of management of manageme

THE CONGRESS

The Basic Issue

All week Adam Clayton Powell kept New York in an uproar over whether he would return to Harlem from his Bimini exile on Palm Sunday. In the end, he disappointed his followers by deciding to tarry a while in his island sanctuary.

Powell's no-show was prompted by prudence: there was a warrant out for his arrest. With a citation for criminal contempt still hanging over him, he contempt still hanging over him, he grands, was turned down 4 to 1 by the judges of the New York Appellate Division. "Surely," the court ruled, "one who disobeys an order during six days only opinion that he may safely ignore it on the seventh." Had Powell come to New York and got himself arrested, there was a strong possibility that Har-

Riots would hardly help.

establishment of a national "Nixon for lem would have erupted in rioting—and President Committee" headed by Cali-that would hardly have enhanced his fornia's former Republican State Chair-already slim chances of reinstatement

With Powell's re-election a foregone conclusion, the focus shifts back to the basic issue: What will Congress and the courts do next about his exclusion from the House? When he turns up on Capitol Hill with a new certificate of election, no one knows for certain how the House will react—although it has already voted by more than a two-thirds

majority to exclude him from the 90th Congress, which lasts until the end of 1968. Certainly, Powell's recent anties have done nothing to increase his popularity among his former colleagues. Last week some 150 Congressmen signed a petition to the Justice Department requesting a prompt investigation of Powell's misuse of Government funds.

Good Case? In the courts, a clear-cut question remains to be answered: Does Congress have the right to establish and judge the qualifications of memberselect, or is it limited to the three criteria mentioned in the Constitution-age, citizenship and state residence? In the past, the House has excluded members on a variety of grounds without interference from the courts. But now that Powell has brought suit to regain his seat, a clash between the judicial and legislative branches may be imminent. On the Hill, many Congressmen argue that the judiciary has no right to intervene in internal congressional affairs. Thus New York Attorney Bruce Bromley, who was retained last week to represent the House, was under instructions to limit his argument to the question of the court's jurisdiction rather than the merits of Powell's case. If the court disagrees, the House may simply ignore it.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, who only last month said that Powell had a "good case" and should "go to court right away," now hopes that the issue can be ducked altogether. The court, "he said, ducked altogether. The court," he said, where its decree cannot be enforced." But the issue of who may serve in a democracy's legislature is a basic one, and this may be as good a time as any for the courts to undertake a definitive examination of its constitutional

An Oft-Blurred Line

Gaunt and visibly fatigued, Connecticut Democrat Thomas Dodd rose to defend himself last week before the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. It was more than a year since Washington Columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson had first accused Dodd, 59, of financial irregularities, and he seemed several years older in appearance. "I have read and heard that I betrayed my trust, that I betrayed my oath, and I tell you it has been a hard thing," said the Senator, his voice cracking occasionally. "The best thing for me has been my conscience. My conscience is clear.

In an inquiry that had as much to do with the Senate's own muddy ground rules on ethics as it had with Dodd's alleged misconduct, little else, certainly, has been clear. And cloudiest of all, perhaps, has been Dodd's own judgment.

Superdog. At the outset of the weeklong hearing, the Senator conceded a surprising number of potentially injurious facts. In a 162-page stipulation to the committee, he described four differ-

ent "testimonials" held in his honor between 1961 and 1965-one of them a marathon "Dodd Day" that included a high-priced breakfast, lunch, cocktail party and dinner. The testimonials netted over \$170,000, and Dodd admitted that \$28,500 of the money went to pay off federal tax debts, tens of thousands more to repay personal loans, nearly \$9,500 for improvements on his house in North Stonington, Conn. Smaller sums from the testimonial funds paid for trips to the West Indies and London, lunch tabs at the Senate dining room, liquor bills, Army-Navy football tickets, the rental of a limousine, even a Washington-New London plane trip for his dog.

The Senate committee, composed of three Democrats and three Republicans under the chairmanship of Mississippi Democrat John Stennis, was chiefly concerned with one crucial point. Was the money Dodd's to spend as he saw fit, or was it raised as campaign contributions and therefore unusable for any other purpose? If Dodd's supporters merely meant to present him with gifts. then the money was his-tax-free. If, on the other hand, they were led to believe that they were contributing to his campaign chest, then the Senator's diversion of the funds could put him in deep trouble-not only with his Senate colleagues but with the Internal Revenue Service -for failing to report the personally used funds as taxable income.

Complete Debacle. Dodd argued that his supporters understood "about my financial situation," which, he said, had been precarious since he first ran unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1956. "I got in the hole in '56, and I never was able to get out, and some of these things had to be paid off," he said. His 1958 campaign manager, Paul V. McNamara, concurred sadly that Dodd could not "keep his head above water. His financial affairs were a complete debacle." In 1961, for example, despite an income of \$88,031, plus \$56,110 from testimonials, he ended the year \$149,-

461 in debt. At the 1963 Dodd Day festivities in Connecticut, then Vice President Lyndon Johnson was to be the star attraction. Former Dodd Aide James Boyd. one of the four ex-staffers who ransacked the Senator's records and fed copies to Columnist Pearson, testified that a Johnson aide named Ivan Sinclair had demanded a letter stating the purposes of Dodd Day. Boyd wrote the letter, he said, but does not remember if he sent it. Earlier this month, Sinclair signed an affidavit for the Stennis committee; its last sentence said that the "purpose of Dodd Day was to raise funds for Senator Dodd's forthcoming 1964 campaign," Then, on the stand Sinclair repudiated the affidavit as so much "nit-picking semantics," contended that he had no certain knowledge that the funds were meant for the campaign rather than for Dodd's personal

Also at issue was a total of \$10,150 donated to Dodd by officers of the International Latex Corp. Three witnesses, including Boyd, testified that former Latex Vice President Irving Ferman hoped to promote an ambassadorship for Board Chairman A. N. Spanel through Dodd.

Double Billing, Dodd and his lawyer, New Yorker John F. Sonnett, aimed their bitterest attacks at the Senator's onetime bookkeeper, Michael O'Hare, one of the four who had scoured the files. O'Hare swore that on five occasions, acting under the Senator's instructions, he had "double billed" the cost of airline tickets, getting reimbursement both from the Senate and from the organization that had invited Dodd to appear. He also told of allowing Dodd to "borrow" \$6,000 from one of the Senator's testimonial accounts to clear up back income taxes conducted the inquiry punctiliously, the committee's recommendations-which are not due for "some weeks, at least" -were very much in doubt. On an ascending scale of severity, the recommendation could be for exoneration, rebuke, censure or expulsion. Few if any observers anticipate the most severe punishment.

Dodd himself occasionally seemed genuinely confused about the difference between his personal and his political expenses. As he put it to his colleagues in the Senate on the final day: about everything I've done from 1956 to this hour has been intertwined with politics. I rarely remember a time when I had anything in these years that I would say was purely a personal matter." In fact, he added, "when I say personal, I should say personal-political. It is pretty hard for me to distinguish between them.'

For a man whose life is politics, the



DODD & ATTORNEY SONNETT Cloudiest of all was the judament.

the accounts to money orders to pay for liquor, lunches and country-club bille

O'Hare's testimony about the "borrowed" money raised a particularly delicate question. As Kentucky's Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper asked at the hearing, if Dodd had really understood the money in the testimonial accounts to be his as a gift-and not a political contribution-why had he carefully avoided writing personal checks against it? Attacking O'Hare's testimony, Sonnett implied that he was a forger, brought in Handwriting Expert Charles Appel, who had testified in the Lindbergh kidnaping case, to show that a number of checks drawn on the account had not been signed by Dodd. The Senator himself, otherwise apathetic, was roused to his only really angry outburst of the week by his former bookkeeper. "Mr. O'Hare is a liar," he snapped, "It's as simple as that, He's a

Personal-Political. No one else was likely to call any aspect of the Dodd investigation simple. Although Stennis line must sometimes be easily blurred. The question is whether it was blurred just a little too often in the case of Tom Dodd-and if so, what penalty he must pay for his faulty vision.

INVESTIGATIONS

The D.A. Wins a Round Even in the somber setting of a courtroom, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's spectacular investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy was barely distinguishable from a circus sideshow. In a hearing to determine whether retired Businessman Clay Shaw, 54, should be tried on charges of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder the late President, "Big Jim" produced only two prosecution witnesses. One was a confessed heroin addict. The other was a young insurance salesman whose impeccable clothing concealed a mind in considerable disarray and whose memory had to be jogged by means of hypnosis. Yet their testimony was enough, in the view of a three-judge

use.



WITNESS RUSSO
A jog for his memory.

panel in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court, to establish "probable cause" and require Shaw to stand trial.

Triangulation of Crossfire, Garrison's star performer was Baton Rouge Insurance Salesman Perry Raymond Russo, 25, who seemed a perfect witness for the prosecution-until the defense began questioning him. Russo said that in September 1963 he heard a plot to kill Kennedy revealed during a latenight party at the New Orleans apartment of David Ferrie, the ex-airline pilot who died last month. Also present were two men whom Russo knew as "Clem Bertrand" and "Leon Oswald." Russo said he had seen Oswald, who was "half-shaven and dirty," once before in Ferrie's apartment-cleaning a rifle. Like the rifle found in the Texas Book Depository, the weapon had a bolt action and a telescopic lens.

During the 1963 party, Russo testified, Ferrie paced up and down, throwing out ideas about "triangulation of crossfire," the need for more than one gunman in the assassination attempt, and the probability that "one of those there on the scene would be a kind of scapegoat-one had to be sacrificed." Discussing escape routes, Ferrie suggested flying to Brazil with a refueling stopover in Mexico, or directly to Cuba. Played in court later was a television interview that Russo gave to a Baton Rouge station last month in which he quoted Ferrie as saying, only a month before the assassination: "We will get him, and it won't be very long.

Garrison turned to the subject of "Clem Bertrand," In a brief note in the Warren Commission exhibits, a "Clay Bertrand" was named as the man who phoned an attorney on the day after the assassination and asked him to defend Oswald. Was Bertrand in the courtroom? Garrison asked Russo. Without a word, the witness strode melodramatically to Clay Shaw and held his right hand above Shaw's head. Shaw did not look up.

Lakeside Fix. Clear as Russo's memory was for the prosecution, it clouded under defense cross-examination. Shaw's lawyers established that Russo had once been under psychiatric care for 18 months, that he had been hypnotized three times by the prosecution physician and that he had been injected with sodium pentothal, the "truth serum, to help him "remember" details. With the defense hammering away, he was unable to recall exactly when or where he met Ferrie, how and when he had arrived at Ferrie's apartment the night he heard of the "plot," how he had traveled home afterward. Shaw's lawvers also noted that Russo said in the TV interview only last month that he did not know a Lee Harvey Oswald Why had he changed his story? Simple, The "Leon" Oswald he met had a fouror five-day stubble. He had not connected "Leon" with "Lee Harvey" Oswald, he said, until the partial whiskers spent several hours drawing whiskers beard after beard." Russo said

Equally puzzling was why Russo had not come forward with his story until last month. "I have never pushed myself on anybody," he explained. Besides, he added loftily, he had heard that "every screwhall in the street" was talking to the Warren Commission and he did

not want to be a part of such company.
Garison's second witness, Junkie
Vernon Bundy, said that he had seen
Shaw and Oswald talking together in
the summer of 1963 near Lake Pontchartrain, where he had gone to give
himself a fix. He identified Oswald from
photographs, picked Shaw out in the

In persuading the judges to bind Shaw over for a formal trial, Garrison won Round 1 in his effort to prove that he has "solved" the assassination. But the D.A. will have to produce more than he has so far to obtain a conviction, and he has yet to introduce any exanous that the produce that the anyone else helped out when Lee Harvey Oswald squeezed off his murderous shots in Dallas.

CONSERVATION

Last Stand

LOST strong.

No legacies of the land are more deeply embedded in American emotions. We have been a complete and the land and the land

Since 1820, loggers have turned 85%

of the redwood forests into building materials. While enlightened lumber companies have long practiced selective logging and reforestation, some still buzz-saw heedlessly through stands of trees that may have been saplings at the time of Christ's birth. Where once the redwoods covered nearly 2,000,000 gin trees are left, including 50,000 acres sequestered in scattered state parks.

Prized & Profitable. Standing, in some cases, over 300 ft, high, redwoods are prized by the public-and profitable to the loggers. Their wood is rotproof, termiteproof and practically weatherproof, nonwarping, retentive of paint and, because of its softness, easy to work. Before the days of cheap, noncorrosive metals, it was widely used for sluice boxes, water tanks, pipelines, pier piles, fences and wine casks. Today, homeowners use it for outdoor terraces and to panel both exteriors and interiors. So well does the wood sell that profits sometimes exceed 25% of total earnings. The Arcata Redwood Co., for instance, made \$2,640,000 in 1965 on sales of \$8,930,000. Much of the profit, of course, goes toward reforesting cleared areas with redwood saplings so that a continual supply of the tawny lumber is assured future generations, Though they endure for millennia, the trees achieve their greatest growth in their first 30 to 60 years.

Since redwoods grow only in the moderate, foggy climate of northern Cali-



fornia and southern Oregon, most loggers and conservationists agree that a large national park should be created in that area to preserve the oldest trees amidst their majestic natural setting. But even the most ardent conservationists cannot get together on how many of them should or could be spared. The California-based Sierra Club is calling for a 90,000-acre park (including 13,-210 acres already in state parks), which would cost \$140 million to acquire. San Francisco's 49-year-old Save-the-Redwoods League favors a more realistic 43,234-acre site (with 15,471 acres coming from state parks), which would cost \$56 million. Both plans would put hundreds of lumbermen out of work but would ultimately create more jobschiefly in the park service-than they would destroy.

Barely a Moment. With President Johnson warning that a national park "is a last-chance conservation opportunity," two plans were introduced this month, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall called for a 43,434-acre site that is similar to the one favored by the Save-the-Redwoods League, and would add 9,190 acres of virgin trees to those already in state parks, California's Republican Congressman Don Clausen proposed a comprehensive plan that would set aside 53,000 acres of seashore and redwoods in the northern part of the state, but would add only 3,000 acres of virgin trees that are not already in existing parks. So deep do passions run that no one plan has attracted enough support to get through Congress.

At the current rate of logging, it will take only 15 to 20 years—barely a moment in the life of the oldest redwoods—for the last stand of unprotected virgin trees to fall. Unless conservationists and loggers strike a compromise, many of the finest specimens of one of America's oldest living heritages could soon be reduced to paneled playrooms.

AGRICULTURE

Poor-Mouthing-or Just Poor?

In Kansas, angry farmers spoke of a "tractor march" on Washington. Across the Midwest, the 250,000-member National Farmers Union planned to boycott auto and farm-sequipment makes states, farmers who earlier this month were selling off some of their breeding stock to avert a threatened oversupply of pigs and calves, last week begreat dumping milk to drive up prices by 22 dumping milk to drive up prices by 22 dumping milk to drive up prices by 25 dumping milk to describe the described to the describ

Untold Story, Caught between rapidly rising farm costs (up 2% in the past year) and declining prices for their products (down 7% in the same period), farmers are bitter and increasingly rebellions. "The biggest untold story in America," declares Oren Lee Staley, head of the militant National Farmers Organization and leader of the militant unrest and milit-dumping drive, is the unrest and

dissatisfaction of the farmers." Even nature seems to be conspiring against them. Cutting a wide swath through the southern Great Plains, a serious drought has gravely endangered the winter wheat crop—which accounts for threefourths of the nation's annual wheat

production.

The farmers feel that they have been left out of the national prosperity, and statistics support them—up to a point statistics support them—up to a point statistics support them—up to a point statistic support them, and the support them are supported to the support to make only two-thirds as much as a city worker. While most big, efficient farm operators are thriving, the small, family farmer is increasingly be small, family farmer is increasingly be grapifal outly that a modern farm demands (\$30,000 for each worker in industry). As a result, the number of farms as decreased by \$23% (to \$3,176,000) and \$1,176,000 for the support of the support

in the past seven years. Real Resentments, Farmers have been known to poor-mouth it in the past. "The farmer will never admit that things are going good," says a farm lobbyist. "But let the fellow next door want to sell out, and he'll find the money to buy that farm." Nonetheless, the farmer's resentments seem real enough-as the Democrats discovered in last November's elections. Last week, to demonstrate the party's concern, Vice President Hubert Humphrey* and Senator Robert Kennedy followed Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman to the National Farmers Union convention in Oklahoma City, Speaking for the Administration, Humphrey pledged farmers an "honest deal" in Washington. "It is time," he said, "that the American farmer received a fair share of our national prosperity. The gap between farm income and income in other parts of our economy-the prosperity gap-must be eliminated." It made fine campaign oratory, but the truth is that the Johnson Administration can do only so much in the face of the harsh economic facts that are making the small, family farmer even more a figure of the

HISTORICAL NOTES

American past.

Workmen shifted the three caskets

Soon after his return to Washington, Humphrey slipped in the lobby of his apartment house, chipped a bone in his left wrist, will be in a cast for several weeks. in the evening gloom, laboring under harsh spotlights. Among the few spectators were Senators Robert and Edward Kennedy, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Boston's Richard Cardinal Cushing. After a crane lifted the caskets to their new site, Cushing intoned a brief prayer, then wept. So did the Kennedy brothers.

are Reinhedy Brothers.
At 7the following morning, aten members of the family assembled at the site bers of the family assembled at the site and the



J.F.K.'S FINAL RESTING PLACE
"With your infants by your side."

the stillness at Arlington Cemetery: "Be at peace, dear Jack, with your tiny infants by your side, until we all meet again above this hill and beyond the

The new tomb, bordered by boxwood, magnolia and cherry trees, commands a sweeping view of Washington, As before, the eternal flame, set in the center of a round, light brown stone five feet in diameter, can be seen at night from the capital below. Roughhewn granite stones, originally cut from a quarry near Kennedy's Cape Cod summer home more than 150 years ago and recently collected from farmyard walls and abandoned foundations in that area. pave the site. On a low semicircular wall are inscribed seven quotations, all from the inaugural address. The black marble slab marking the President's grave bears only a simple inscription: JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 1917-1963. After the ceremony, five bouquets were placed on the slab, including Jackie's lilies of the valley.

CRIME & THE GREAT SOCIETY

CRIME in the U.S. is a national disgrace. Police blotters are mired in the petty misdeselve of shoplifiters and purse snatchers; courts are clogged with the violent felonies of rapists and murderers. By any standard of measurement, the statistics are staggering, and their impact can be felt at every level of American life. One boy in every six will turn up in a juvenile court for a nontrallic offense before he is 18. In some urban areas, nearly half of all the residents stay of the streets at night for fear of attack, a third have grown too cautious to speak to strangers, a fifth have become so terrified that too speak to strangers, a fifth have become so terrified that and the strength of the streets at high the street of the street

the average citizen.

At its best, the situation seems virtually impossible. But the truth is even worse. After 18 months of interviews with the truth is even worse. After 18 months of interviews with every available expert, after counties whist to courts and commission on the second of the country and the commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Distice concluded that the full story of U.S. crime simply cannot be told. The available statistics, after all, reflect only visible crime: most successful crime is, by definition, secret or invisible. All too numerous are the felonies that intimidated victims never report. And no figures can account for another than the country of th

lent than the number of cases that are prosecuted.

But if the whole truth can never be known, the partial observations that make up the commission's report are dread-ful enough. In a 300-page book delivered last month, it of-fered the most exhaustive study of U.S. crime to be made in decades. It described a situation so bleak that it threatens the very foundation of the Great Society. It painted a picture so ominous that the implications have yet to be fully appreciated by legislator or layman. The overall crime rate has been spiraling dizzily year after year: it shot up 13% in 1964. 5% in 1965, another 11% last year. In 1965 alone, there were almost 2.500,000 recorded burglaries and major thetts—not for every 80 persons in the nation.

So shocking are the commissions fates that, to the average reader, the only satisfactory solution might seem to require: 1) the razing of all large cities, which spawn one-sixth of the nations' murders, one-third of all its robbertes; 2) the strict handles are solved to the satisfactor of the strict of the easily the most lawless group in the country; 5) the destruction of all automobiles, for they are stolen at the rate of half a million a year, and are a vital tool in just about every caper from bank robbery to sunggling; and 4) the climination of big business, which suttingly and unwittingly entities the structure of the structure of the structure of vestiment opportunities to be-jeined reacketeers.

The committee, of course, was charged with producing more practical suggestions. As might be expected, it began more practical suggestions. As might be expected, it began with an examination of the police, the courts, and the prison and parole system—the agencies with which society apprehends, judges, punishes and attempts to reform its criminals. In every area the commission found dangerous deficiencies that are compounding swiftly expanding problems. And in every area it offered recommendations for reform.

The Police

For most individuals, the first brush with the law begins as an encounter with the police. Yet few citizens realize the policeman's true power, the wide area in which he must exercise his discretion, the largely undefined range of his authority. "Crime does not look the same on the street as it does in a legislative chamber," explains the commission. Police do most of their work in tene, fast-moving situations that have few similarities to a calm court of law. And there are no easy prescriptions for any part of a policeman's immensely varied job. "Keeping streets and parks safe is not the same problem as keeping banks secure. The kind of police patrol that will deter boys from street robberies is not likely to deter men with guns from holding up storekeepers."

Beyond all that, lax gun laws help to ensure that a police man's life is abays on the line. Clearly, the U.S. expects a great deal from its law enforcers—and gives them little. Everywhere in the country, policy featilities are undersaid and inadequately trained. To make matters worse, controded traditions require all novice policemen, no matter what their education or skill, to six their careers alike—at the bottom. As a result, it is almost impossible to recruit the college graduates and specialists so desperately needed to combat to dra's sophisticated criminals.

Police chiefs and legislators have been complaining for years about the lack of uniform, countrywide police standards—a problem that is exagerated by the incredible fragmentation of local police agencies. In the 212 sizable metropolitan areas across the country, there are 313 counties and 4,144 cities, each with its own police force. Many are so small that they must do without crime laboratories.

The commission is convinced that the only way to improve the situation is by amalgamating or pooling thousands of such small police forces so that a single authority can oversee population groups of at least 50,000. It also recommends: New, standardized communications equipment to provide most patrolmen with eigentet-pack-size walkie-talkies that

- would keep them in constant touch with headquarters. • Computerized operations for large departments, which would vastly increase the speed with which a telephoned alarm can be processed at headquarters and flashed to the squad car closest to the scene.
- ► Community-relations programs, including regular meetings with neighborhood committees, to explain police problems and purposes and to hear citizens' grievances.

The Courts

Difficult as it is for the police to perform their appointed jobs within the restraints of the law, the problems facing the courts may be even tougher. A U.S. citizen haled before the bar has every right to expect swift and impartial justice. Too often he gets neither. 'Our system of justice discretises much in efficiency and even in effective-their individual," says the commission. 'Sometimes it may seem to secrifice too much."

Thousands of cases have been pending in local and federal district courts for years. In the crush, prosecutors and magistrates are tempted to bypass the judicial process by dismissing many cases wholesale. Snowd under by the work load, harried judges seldom have the me to learn what they should about the man in the dock. Sentences are handed down to fit the crime, not the defendant.

Conditions in the lower courts are particularly scandalous. Lawyers, witnesses and influence poddlers mill through dank, malodorous corridors as prisoners accused of minor misdeceds are brought before a judge and sentenced by the demensors should be handled in the felony courts, with their better judges and higher standards. The commission would also abolish the justice of the peace, rural counterpart of the lower court. Today the J.P. still operates in 35 states, and in most of thee this pay comes from the fees and fines extraction and the standard of the courts of the standard of the standard of the court of standard courts. The commission also agreed that the majority of crimes that flood the courts should not be there in the first place. Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, gambling and minor sex violations account for almost half of all arrests. Such behavior is "too serious to be ignored," but "its inclience examination." Drunkenness, for example, should be treated at public health "detoxification" stations and kept out of courts entirely, unless it is accompanied by disorderly conduct.

Other recommendations:

➤ Selection, rather than election, of judges—with a nonpartisan commission of laymen and lawyers screening the choices, and periodically reviewing each judge's performance. → Judicial seminars at which judges are taught proper controom techniques, learn uniform sentencing standards, meet prison authorities to discuss correctional programs.

▶ Re-examination of bail rates to reduce discrimination against poor defendants and put a stop to what has become "a standard crime-pricing system."

Prisons & Parole

For all the troubles of the police and the courts, the prison and parole system seems to be in even deeper difficulty.
"The most striking fact about the correctional apparatue today," says the commission, is that, although the rehabilities of the commission of the commission of the custody of criminals is actually its major task." It is bothered by a vast imbalance. On any single day it has authority over 1,300,000 offenders, but only one-third of them are behind bars. The rest are on probation or parole It is in the prisons and jails, however, where Our-difficult of the correctional employees work.

Most urgently needed is a quick and major increase in the number of parole and probation officers. Many officers carry

a work load of over 100 cases each. The average, says the commission, should be 35 cases per officer.

The commissioners are convinced that many more inmates should be pariodle. For prison experience unquestionably boosts the chance that an offender will break the law again non exceprience, conducted by the California Youth Authority, a group of convicted juvenile delinquents were given immediate parole and returned to their homes or foster homes, where they got intensive care from community parole officers. After five years, only 28% of this experimental group have had their paroles revoked, compared to 52% of a comparable group that was locked up after conviction.

Even those who do end up in prison should get far different treatment from that handed out to most of the 426,000 who are now serving time. Too many prisons are grey, forbidding fortresses; some are 100 years old or more, And too many emphasize punishment, to the detriment of rehabilitation. The commission suggests that new prisons should be kept as small as possible. They should have a residential air, and be located near cities and universities, where cooperation with industry and academicians could be easily arranged. At the federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., the Dictograph Corp. sponsors a training program for microsoldering of hearing aids, then employs the trained convicts after their release. Such efforts have proved far more successful than employment of inmates trained in such presently popular prison industries as digging potatoes and turning out auto license plates for the state.

In addition, the commission urges:

Expanded prison furlough programs to permit prisoners to keep up family ties or hold part-time jobs outside.

► Improved prison industries to increase prisoners' vocational antitudes.

▶ Integration of local jails into state correctional systems.

Beyond the Laws

In all, the commission made 200 practical recommendations that add up to an urgent call for new and badly needed laws. The President used the commission's report as the basis for the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, which he proposed to Congress last month. With \$50 million spent in the next fiscal year, and another \$300 million the following year, Johnson would like to encourage community crime-control programs, coordinate the police, the courts and the correction system, spur new police academies, build new crime labs. Such efforts are sorely needed, but they are only a beginning.

It is true enough, says the commission, that "America's system of criminal justice is overcrowded and overworked, undermanned and underfinanced, and very often misunderstood." But even if its operational faults are corrected, it can hardly be expected to offer an appropriate punishment for every imaginable offense, or appropriate prison or parole facility for every type of offender. New York Court of Appeals Judge Charles Briefels some up succincilly." If every continuous propriate propriate

laid down, the criminal law would be intolerable."

The ideal, after all, is to prevent crime, not to concentrate on the arrest, punishment and correction of criminals. And even to work toward that goal means to embark on more research, collect more information than has ever been available before.

The possible areas for investigation are limited only by the imagination of the enginer charged with the building of new technical aids for the police, by the capabilities of the social scientist who is seeking dependable methods of crime deterrence. How is murder to be prevented? The traditional answer is the threat of drastic punishment, but that threat has never been enough. Today, most murders lead to convictions. Yet, or a few that the contract of the c

Are the young, who are more numerous than ever and promise to expand in numbers faster than ever, really more crime-prone than they have been in the past? Statistics suggest that they are. But how are they to be handled? Increasing the state of the properties of the state of th

That so large a proportion of American youth yields to the temptations of crime is ample evidence of a deep malaise. Too often, both the family and the community are failing to fulfill their necessary functions. The commission noted a guidance from a devoted father, it is all too easy for a boy to become a school dropout, to drift aimlessly into petty this-ery. Often he sees no alternative to a life of crime, for the vast technological changes since World War II have sharply limited the market for unskilled labor. A high school education is essential for all but the most mental jobs, and frustical control of the c

Foverty and the slums it breeds make an enormous problem—for the police, for the churches, for community welfare institutions. They nourish the ghetios of the "inner city," whites are crammed by social habit and economic necessity. Small wonder that the crime rate is far greater among Negroes than among whites, that they have ten times the white arrest rate for murder, 31 times the arrest rate for burglary, causility, those dravite differences sent to disappear communications.

In the end, concludes the commission, "a community" most enduring protection against crime is to right the wrongs and cure the illnesses that tempt men to harm their neighbors." Thus the improved police techniques, courtroom reforms and the better jails proposed by the commission will amount to little unless the filth of the slums is attacked with vigor, unless the humilitations of racial discrimination are sead. Until real progress is achieved, the U.S. will have to live with its crime indefinitely. And that, most Americans would agree, is an intolerable prospect.

THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM Vote of Confidence

In a Civilian Future

As Premier Nguyen Cao Ky took off for Guam this week for a meeting with President Johnson, he carried in his briefcase a document—its ink hardly dry—that could affect both war and peace in South Viet Nam as much as any other item on the Guam agenda. The document was South Viet Nam's

new constitution, which an elected Constriuent Assembly of 117 Vietnamese citizens completed and approved ten days ahead of schedules on that Kye conshow it to Lyndon Johnson. Ky and his fellow generals in the ruling military which to propose amendiments or which to propose amendiments or changes to the Constituent Assembly which can reject them by a two-thirds vote. After that, South Viet Nam's new constitution will be publicly promulgated,

thus setting the stage for presidential elections and a return to civilian rule.

The new charter is a nine-chapter, 117-article vote of confidence in the future, on which the Assembly's deputies have labored in Saigon's old French Opera House since last Sept. 27. In a country that has scarcely ever known freedom, the constitution, as its preamble declares, is aimed at creating "a republican form of government of the people, by the people and for the peo-To the 16 million people of South Viet Nam, it represents the hope of having a government genuinely their own for the first time in their history. To the Communist masters of North Viet Nam, it represents a threat as great as anything that could hit them on the battlefields: a living and evolving denial of the Viet Cong claim to speak for the people of South Viet Nam.

Greefring, Ereybody, Hopes were not nearly so high when the delegates, elected from every province in South Vet Nam, first assembled to begin their drafting last fall. Only Buddhist pressures in the first place had persuaded the reducant generals, led by Ky and Chief of State Nagyen Van Thieu, to permit the Constituent Assembly election. The Vet Cong put some pressures to the first of the Name of th

In the first few weeks, it seemed that the Assembly itself, rather than the government or the Viet Cong, would prove to be its own worst enemy. Most of the delegates were young (average age: 34), raw and rural, with nothing in their lifetime under the French or the Diem regime to prepare them for free debate or the subtleties of constitution making. Because they were all too representative-Buddhist, Catholic, Chinese, Montagnard, Hoa Hao, Cao Daifragmentism and special pleading became the order of the day. Among the first orders that went out were for selfish perks: drinking water on their desks, more electric fans, a request (withdrawn on second thought) for private cars at their disposal

on second thought) for private cars at their disposal, their disposal, their disposal, their disposal, their disposal, their disposal, their disposal care and their disposal





Exploiting the Feb. 8-11 bombing pause during the Tet holiday truce, North Viet Nam massively stepped up supplies to troops in the South, as shown by these and following pages' photo-

graphs released last week by the Defense Department. Here, the Quang Khe ferry point lies idle on Jan. 29 prior to the pause (fop), then erupts in feverish activity on Feb. 9.

Borrowing Everywhere, Finally, however, the deputies elected a permanent chairman: Phan Khac Suu, 62, a commanding, no-nonsense professional who had led the last civilian government before Ky and the generals took over in June 1965. Under Suu's expert gavel, the Assembly sorted itself into loose blocs and got down to work on its real task of writing a constitution. Once under way, the difficult job of framing civilian laws for a nation at war went surprisingly swiftly, as the delegates borrowed freely from the lessons of other nations and adapted them to the practical realities of Viet Nam.

From South Korea they took the concept of a government with both a President and a Premier the President to be the nations chief executive with the president with the properties of the president but subject to checks of a strong legislature. That legislature, as drafted, is modeled on American lines, with an upper Senate of the president properties of the president president properties of the president presid

Beyond these main structural provisions, the new constitution promises that there will be no discrimination by reason of religion, race, sex, or political party (except Communists, who are banned). The right of habeas corpus is assured: no one can be imprisoned for indebtedness: "private life, home and correspondence must be respected." Marriage must be based on mutual consent. All censorship is abolished, except for that of motion pictures and plays that undermine traditional Vietnamese morals. The new state "advocates a policy of making the people property owners the closest the mainly middle-class deputies come to dealing with the touchy problem of land reform. The deputies also ban military men in uniform from political office. They had wanted to specify that all province chiefs must be elected but, since most chiefs now are military men and many are in war zones, the Assembly has compromised with the generals; it stipulates that for the first four years province chiefs may be appointed by the President.

Anniversory Tribute, As a serious and workable constitution began to take shape, the military directory began to take shape, the military directory began to take the Assembly seriously. Having at first ignored the deputies, Ky. & Co. began to court them in regular dinner soirces and in private negotiating serious. Chief negotiating serious. Chief negotiating to the control of th

they have begun to listen to the referee."
The generals still, to the Assembly's chagrin, consider themselves the referees, whose first duty is the immediate welfare of their nation at war. But

gradually nearly all the principal points of dispute between generals and deputies have been resolved, such as the age minimum for the presidency. It was first vindictively set at 40, which would have excluded Ky, 36, the most likely first President, and opened the way for the less flamboyant, more studious 43-year-old Thieu, Ky's chief rival. In the fifteer in the state of the s

The campaign may not be far off. The generals now are committed to hold presidential elections within six

months of the date of the constitution's promulgation. followed within 18 months by elections for the Senate and House of Representatives, Ky last week indicated that they had no intention of dawdling. In fact, he suggested that the presidential balloting might well take place next Sept. 11 under the supervision of the Constituent Assembly, which will stay on as an interim people's representation until the Senate and House are inaugurated. That would be exactly on the anniversary of the Constituent Assembly's own election-a fitting tribute to the beginnings of genuine democracy in Viet Nam.





Hanoi hastily restored vital bridges during Tet bombing respite. On Feb. 4, center span of Thanh Yen bridge was totally bombed out (top). Five days later, it was carrying full load of truck traffic on pontoon sections floated into position (bottom). An estimated 23,000 tons of enemy supplies were safely shunted southward under the four-day truce umbrella.

The Enemy's Weapons

There was little ground fighting in South Viet Nam last week, and bad weather cut down air action over the North. Yet, ironically, what combat there was reflected an escalation of sorts -by the Viet Cong. In one early-morning raid, the Communists sent 14 Russian-made 140-mm, rockets slamming into the U.S. airbase at Danang, damaging two planes and injuring 16 troops. Northwest of Saigon, Viet Cong mortars and recoilless rifles opened up on the 25th Infantry Division base at Cu Chi, wounding another seven Americans. Elsewhere around the country. enemy mortar shells and rockets were whistling through the air. Quietly but unmistakably, the quality, quantity and firepower of Viet Cong weapons have risen in recent months until in many cases they constitute a fresh and bothersome threat to U.S. units.

Zip Guns & Water Pipes. In the early years of the war, the Viet Cong relied on whatever they could get—ancient weapons left over from other Asian wars, captured American or South Vietnamese arms, even crude homemade zip guns. Rifles were fashioned out of bloyelp parts; a water pipe frequently became a mortar. Then Soviet and Red Chinese arms began tricking down the buildup began. Lately, the buildup began intensified, bringing the Viet Cong an abundance of modern weapons and ammunition. "There is no longer anything

ragtag, bobtail or worn out about their main-force weapons," says Major General Joseph A. McChristian, senior American intelligence officer in Viet Nam. "They are first rate." What is more, says McChristian, "we rarely receive reports now of any Viet Cong shortages of small-arms ammunition—or any kind of ammunition.

Thanks mainly to Red China, which supplies 80% of their weapons, the Viet Cong are now equipped with flamethrowers, rifle grenades, 12.7-mm. antiaircraft machine guns and 120-mm. mortars, in addition to the Russian rockets. The Viet Cong have nothing approaching big U.S. artillery. But they know that no American commander has enough troops to man a defense perimeter extending out to the range of a rocket (five miles) or even of a mortar (3.5 miles). Furthermore, a flak vestthe only real protection against mortar fragments, short of a deep trench-is an intolerable burden for U.S. troops in Viet Nam's stifling heat.

The Viet Cong mortars have so far not really hurt U.S. troops, but they are an effective harassment and, because they put the troops on the unaccustomed receiving line of heavy fire, a psychological advantage for the V.C. The Viet Cong cannot use aerial spotters to adjust their fire, of course, and are handicapped by American radar operations, who are quiete with the property of the property of

Cong. They put the enemy to flight so quickly that eleven rockets were left behind without being fired.

Just as Dead. Far more reliable than their rockets and mortars is the Viet Cong's trusty, Russian-made AK-47, a stubby automatic assault rifle that is more rugged and dependable than the Americans' skittish M-16 rifle. The AK-47. now widely used by Viet Cong troops, fires a 30-round clip compared with the M-16's 20-rounder, is light and quick-loading and has fewer parts to jam. It is so efficient that some individual U.S. soldiers have taken captured AK-47s for their own use in battle, relying on captured arms caches to keep themselves in ammunition. The Viet Cong boast two other 7.62-mm. sharpshooter rifles-one a sniper's weapon and the other a semiautomatic rifle that

is rated excellent by U.S. arms experts. Along with their fancier weapons, the Viet Cong still have plenty of oldstyle arms that can kill someone just as dead as the new ones. Several of their heavy machine guns predate World War II, and most of them have steelrimmed wooden wheels. Since the Viet Cong are truck-poor, their Chinese 75mm. recoilless rifle, which was designed for vehicle mounting, comes simply on two wheels so that it can be dragged overland manually. Then there are the even more rustic land mines, booby traps and Rube Goldberg-style gadgetry that the Viet Cong sometimes seem to prefer even to their newly acquired modern amenities. Not long ago, an American patrol near a 1st Air Cavalry base in the Central Highlands came across a monster crossbow hidden in the jungle. It was cocked at the sky. ready to shoot a six-foot spear into

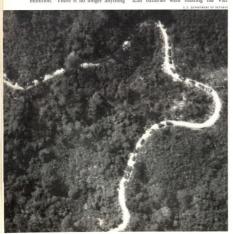


RED CHINA Cantonment in Canton

In pre-Communist days, Canton was China's historic capital of insurrection. Secret societies flourished in the teeming tearooms of the wealthy southern metropolis, and assassination was a familiar way of death. It was in Canton that the Opium War began. It was there that

Sain Yatsen's revolution broke out. Under Man Sretung. Canton (spop. 2,500,000) apparently is still the same old city. While the rest of China has been subsiding toward some measure of the control of the control of the still control of the control of the the battles of the Great Proletarian cultural Revolution. Radio Canton warred that local party officials opposing Man were "increasingly more cuntured that the control of the Southern Daily shrilled that the "crucial moment" was at hand in the clash beten the control of the control of the still control of the control

Heading south toward the Mu Gia pass between North Viet Nam and Laos, this convoy of enemy trucks on Feb. 9 was part of a truce flow 22 times larger than Hanoi dares attempt under U.S. attack.



tween Canton's "two classes, two roads and two lines in the cultural revolution." Then Mao stopped the clock in Can-

ton. According to Radio Moscow, the People's Liberation Army moved as many as 180,000 soldiers into Canton, took over the civil and police administration. Army trucks laden with red their took humber of the their took humber of their took humber of their took humber of a massive demonstration. It was the sort of mobilization of the masses that Mao's name can still the most of the masses that Mao's name can still ing flags, beating drums, clanging cymbals and singing Maoist anthems.

The canfonment of Canton by the army added the city and its province. Kwangtung, to the roster of five other provinces—Shensil, Kweichow, Heltung-Maoists claim to have fully captured for the revolution with army aid. Three days later. Radio Peking proclaimed that the army shed taken over industrial more southern provinces. In his struggle to impose his will on China's 750 million people, Mao has clearly turned to dependence on the army instead of the

INDIA

Accent on Pragmatics

Though Indians revere many gods, they raise their right hand to none, nor swear by any book or document. Last week, with her hands folded aimlessly at her waist, Indira Gandhi once again became India's Prime Minister with a simple promise to carry out her duties "without fear or favor, affection or ill will." Thereupon she announced a new 18-man Cabinet that will have to deal with the severest problems in India's 20 years of independence. Since most of her enemies in the Congress Party were defeated in last month's general elections. Indira had a relatively free hand in choosing her ministers. As a result, ten of the 18 were new ones. Said Indira: "The Cabinet combines new blood with old stalwarts.

Old or new, the faces and names of the new ministers told a good deal about the course that Indira's new government would try to steer.

▶ In economics, the emphasis was on pragmatists, who would do what was good for India rather than follow the wasteful shibboleths of Indian-style socialism. The new Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, 71, who is also Deputy Prime Minister, will encourage foreign businessmen to invest in India. Planning Minister Asoka Mehta, 55, intends to cut back on bureaucratic state control of business, and took on the added portfolio of chemicals and petroleum in order to give new impetus to the drive to build more artificial-fertilizer plants in India. Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh, 41, intends to push Indian sales to Western Europe. Family planning finally got a friend

in Sripati Chandrasekhar, 48, a worldfamed demographer who became the new Minister of State for Health. He replaces Sushila Nayar, a cheerful but backward-looking spinster who had never shown any enthusiasm for birth control programs and, in fact, sometimes did not even bother to spend her department's allocated budget.

times did not even bother to spend her department's allocated budget. Chandrasekhar, who plans to emphasize the use of the loop contraceptive for women, will enforce an all-out program to reduce India's birth rate.

As for food, the new minister was

certain to bring a sense of urgency to the job. He is Jagliyan Ram, 58, the leader of India's 65 million "untouchables," who, as the country's poorest caste, have been hit hardest by the food deep wells in such drought-stricken areas as his home state of Bihar to provide needed water for crop irrigation. He faces a terrifying task: keeping India's 500 million people from slipping below expectations—as they well may. India could go a long way toward

closing its SI billion a year trade gap if only it attracted more tourists, Indira selected an interesting man from an interesting state for the job. New Tourism Minister Karan Singh, 36, is the Maharajah of Kashmir and, as such, is the first Indian prince ever to serve in a Cabinet. His talents as a Sanskrit scholar, poet and planist attracted Indira's attention. The question mow is difficult to the server of the control of the server of the control of the server of the control of the server of the server.

INDONESIA

The New Order

At long last, after months of delays and confusion, Indonesia's Sukarno was removed as his country's chief of state. The People's Consultative Congress, Indonesia's highest legislative body, stripped him of his presidential powers and turned them over to General Suharto, the strongman who already exercised them in fact.

Indonesia reacted with unexpected calm to the fall of Sukarno, who declared Indonesia's independence from The Netherlands in 1945 and has reigned as sole ruler for 22 years. The golden presidential flag no longer flew from his Bogor Palace outside Djakarta, to which Sukarno retired last week to await the return of his Japanese wife Ratna Sari Dewi, 27, from Tokyo, where she recently gave birth to a daughter. Almost overnight, his picture disappeared from government offices. Sukarno will henceforth be referred to only as "Doctor Engineer" Sukarno, in deference to his academic training, will not be allowed to travel inside or outside the country without Suharto's permission. Foreign Minister Adam Malik ex-

plained why Sukarno must move out of the ornate, white Merdeka (Freedom) Palace in Djakarta: "It is like a former government servant staying in a govern-



SUKARNO COMING DOWN, SUHARTO GOING UP Reasonableness and compromise.

ment house." But General Suharto, who does not want to give Sukarno's backers reason to rebel, is in no rush to go too far in punishing him, himself prefers to continue living in his modest one-story too.es. "Let him keep his ornaments," says Suharto. "What harm does it do?" As he was sworn in as Indonesia's new chief executive last week, Suharto continued that note of reasonableness and compromise." Winners are we all, congress, nor has one been victorious. It is the people's interest that has won. The winner is the New Order.

Severe Damoge. The first task of the New Order is to clean up the incredible economic mess that Sukarno has made of Indonesia. As a Dutch colony before World War II. Indonesia supplied one-fifth of the world's tea, one-firth of its rubber and palm oil, two-fifths of its rubber and palm oil, two-fifths of its kapok and four-fifths of its pepper. Scattered throughout Indonesia's 3,000 vertaint Islands are rich mineral deposits reserves. "Indonesia is rich in natural resources," says Suharto, "but the damage done to our country's economy has been severe."

After the Dutch departure, the riches were left largely untouched while Sukarno pursued what he called "mental investments"-big prestige projects that he built by borrowing or just by having his central bank crank out billions of new rupiahs. Djakarta is a monstrous monument to Sukarno's excesses. The opulent Hotel Indonesia, where a fullsized orchestra sometimes plays to a handful of guests, stands like an ocean liner moored in a cesspool. Thousands of gawking Indonesians stream through the Sarinah department store (named for Sukarno's childhood nurse) to view goods that they cannot afford, including chewing gum at 70¢ a pack and Ronson lighters at \$20. Amid the shacks and open kali-kali (canals), in which the impoverished populace both bathes and relieves itself, stand the rusty skeletons of unfinished skyscrapers and the crumbling concrete shells of uncompleted conference halls-symbols of Sukarno's megalomaniacal dream of turning the city into the capital of the underdeveloped world.

All Sukarno actually accomplished was to bring his once rich land to the edge of ruin and total bankruptey. His print-now, pay-never policies caused the postwar world's worst inflation, which has sent the Indonesian cost of living up an incredible 80,000% in the past six years. More than 40% of the national airline's planes are unflyable for lack of spare parts. The country owes \$2.3 billion in foreign debts, has no financial reserves and next to no credit. Its exports have plummeted, its industries are oper-

THE PHILIPPINES

Return of the Huks

For eleven hours one day last week, Philippine Constabulary troopers nervously ringed a low frame house in the town of Mabalacat, 55 miles northwest of Manila. Finally, an officer arrived with a search warrant. What the Constabulary found inside was worth waiting for: shadowy Dominador Garcia, 34, alias Commander Ely, the No. 3 man in the Hukbong Magpapalaya sa Bayan,* the backwoods Communist guerrillas known as Huks. Garcia surrendered without a fight.

The arrest underscored the resurgence of an old menace that has returned to plague the 15-month-old regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. In the late 1940s and early '50s, the

fluences. The Huk organization is small, dedicated and tightly disciplined. Led by Faustino Delmundo, alias Commander Sumulong, it has purposely kept down its size so as not to attract the main force attention of the Philippine military. The terrorist arm of the movement comprises no more than 160 killers (supported by another 150 local armed guerrillas), who roam the central Luzon countryside in bands of three or four, meting out instant reprisals to anyone who dares defy Huk orders. In the past year, 84 Filipinos, including some anti-Huk mayors, police and other officials, have died in fusillades of Huk bullets. Says Brigadier General Rafael Ileto, who leads the 3,000-man Constabulary force in the Huk area: "If you are the only man with a .38 in the barrio, that barrio belongs to you," The Huks are the men with the guns

The Huks have set up their own courts, which are the law of the land in broad stretches of central Luzon. Huk justice is swift and decisive; cattle thieves and rapists, for example, are often executed on the spot. Huk agents exact tribute and taxes from thousands of Filipinos. The biggest collection center is Angeles City near the U.S. Air Force's Clark Field. Maids for American families must pay five pesos (\$1.25) monthly to the Huks: Huk treasurers take a big rake-off from the gambling parlors and bars frequented by U.S. troops.

Influence & Power. The Huk aim is simple: to eradicate U.S. influence in the islands and set up a Communist-style "people's democracy." Remembering their earlier mistakes, the Huks no longer call for instant revolution but aim instead at a gradual subversion of the country's political system. That work is carried on by an estimated 1,500 so-called "legal cadres," members who carefully skirt the law forbidding Communism in the Philippines. Many of them openly strive to win positions of power. According to Filipino intelligence estimates, at least 176 barrio captains, dozens of mayors, a handful

of Congressmen and at least one, possi-

bly two, provincial governors are either

Huks or under Huk discipline. The Huks already have control in varying degrees of 1,400 square miles and 500,000 people, but their political power is growing even faster than their geographic boundaries. Two weeks ago, the Huks were able to get together 150 buses and 5,000 Pampanga villagers to drive into Manila and complain to Marcos about the "brutality" of the Constabulary, which is the chief hunter of the Huks. Matters might be much worse if the Huks and their urban comrades, the Communist Party of the Philippines, could get along. Fortunately, they are so split by ideological and personal

rivalries that they have so far been unable to agree on any concerted action. Hopelessly Poor. Trying his best to contain the Huk threat. Marcos has launched in central Luzon a civic-action program that has built 178 new schools.



HUK HUNTER ILETO



DEAD HUKS IN PAMPANGA PROVINCE Not to mention the terror that binds.

ating far below capacity, and unemployment is massive among its 107 million people.

Bright & Young. Can Indonesia be saved? Suharto believes that, with Sukarno gone, it can. His economic advisers-mostly bright, young, Westerneducated men-have already taken such emergency steps as halting all "show construction, balancing the 1967 budget to try to rein in inflation, tightening credit and arranging for a stretched-out schedule for the repayment of foreign debts. But Indonesia badly needs outside technical aid and foreign investments to turn its potential riches into reality. Many foreign firms, including several American ones, are already negotiating with Suharto to come in (TIME, Jan. 27). Many more can now be expected to follow. To encourage them. Suharto's men have introduced a new tax-exemption law for foreign enterprises, and are beginning to return companies seized during Sukarno's days to their rightful owners.

Huks nearly tipped over the Manila government before they were decimated and pushed back into the hinterlands by Ramon Magsaysay. Now, capitalizing on the erosion of law and order that has spread across the country despite Marcos' reforming policies, the Huks are once more stepping up their activity in their old stomping grounds in central Luzon—particularly in four provinces. Says Senator Manuel P. Manahan. chairman of the Philippine Senate's National Defense and Security Committee: "The Huks have established an invisible government in Pampanga [north of Manilal, in western sections of Bulacan and in the southern fringes of Nueva Eciha and Tarlac. They have entrenched themselves in four vital activities: Huk taxation, Huk justice, Huk

business and Huk politics." Instant Reprisals. Not to mention Huk terrorism, which is the tie that binds together all the other Huk in-

^{*} Tagalog for People's Liberation Army.

even comes waxed

When a new Chevrolet leaves the factory, it leaves with a carefully applied coat of luster wax. The wax protects the car during shipping and makes sure it sparkles, really sparkles, when you go to pick it up. A new Chevrolet also leaves the factory with its carpet carefully fitted, its entire electrical

system double-checked, its nuts and bolts meticulously tightened, its fluid levels looked at again, its entire interior gone over for any trace of soil. Our goal is simple: We want you to be simply delighted with your new Chevrolet. Then maybe someday you'll see your dealer for another.

Impala Sport Sedan











'67 Chevrolet gives you that sure feeling

CHEVROLET



Long on comfort.

DC-8

No matter where you go in Jetland, the great Douglas DC-8 has no peer. Whether you judge by speed, comfort, quietness, stability, or dependability - the DC-8 is the king of the commercial jetliners.

And now, with the introduction of the new Super Sixty Series, Douglas DC-8s are not only the best—they're the biggest, too. And the farthest and fastest flying.

Ask for a Douglas DC-8 or DC-9 next time you fly

for business or pleasure. They're quick and quiet and available—at more than 50 fine airlines throughout the world.

DOUGLASFamily of Jets

dug dozens of wells and irrigation ditches and paved dirt roads. But the area is so hopelessly poor that his efforts have made little impact. The President's fear is that the Huk movement will spread to other impact. The third production of the p

FRANCE

A Not Unspeakable Pain

For a man who had just lost 40 seats in the National Assembly, President Charles de Gaulle was in remarkably good spirits. Summoning his Cabinet to the Elysée Palace less than 72 hours after the close of last week's elections, the great man greeted his ministers with friendly compassion instead of the outsize wrath he has displayed on former occasions when his team let him down. He even asked each of the Cabinet's 28 members to give a blow-by-blow account of his own electoral battles, delivered a wryly appropriate quote from Vergil when Veterans' Affairs Minister Alexandre Sanguinetti found it hard to talk about his defeat by 166 votes, "Infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem,"* murmured De Gaulle -"Unspeakable is the pain, O Queen, that you command me to relive."

De Gaulle's own pain was obviously far from unspeakable. Almost cheerfully, he pointed out that many of his loning candidates had been defeated only by the narrowest of margins. For cign Minister Martice Couve de Murville, for example, came within 23 votes of victory—and Couve had hardly been a dynamic campaigner. All in all, according to De Gaulle's calculations, a shift of LOOM ovices the triding the control of the country of the count

Besides, it was not as if the Fifth Republic had lost the election. Despite their unexpectedly poor showing, the Gaullists had still captured at least 244 of the Assembly's 487 seats, and could count on the support of a handful of Deputies who had won as independent moderates. De Gaulle's majority had been reduced to a minimum, but it was still very much intact. The opposition still very much intact. The opposition mitority. As in the previous Assembly, it could oppose the government but not replace it. "It's always the same verbalism from the left," said De Gaulle.

Common Positions? The general's leftist opposition, however, had certainly done far better than anyone expected. Voting together for the first time in three decades, French Communists and Socialists pooled their forces against Gaullist candidates in last week's run-

LOSER COUVE Blow-by-blow.

off elections and found that the alliance paid off handsomely. The Communists pulled their usual 20% of the vote but nearly doubled their parliamentary strength, from 41 to 73. François Mitterrand's Federation of the Democratic Socialist Left gained 25 seats, for a total of 116.

Not surprisingly, both parties immediately started talking of extending the leftist alliance beyond the elections. At a meeting of Socialist leaders, Mitter-rand put through a resolution calling for the "immediate creation of a permanent delegation of the left" to work out parliamentary tactics with the Communists. Waldeck Rochet, the balding boss of the French Communists, went even farther. The party's aim, he deviced, we then the party of the control of the control

Always Evasive. Despite all the words and resolutions, though, the Socialists and Communists are not about to form a full-scale leftist front. Beneath the current display of comrade-



Just us chickens.

ship lie decades of bitter emmity, of unforgotten Communist boasts that you would "pluck the Socialist clinicken" and Socialist stants that the Communists were "not left but East." The differences have not been buried. The Socialists still agree with De Gaulle's assesment that "the Communists are not a French party" but 'an army' that takes er do not miss the fact that French and the still be the still be the still be and added point-blank whether they would like to turn France into a Moscowsweld reports but the still be the still be and swelder point-blank whether they would like to turn France into a Moscowswelder point-blank whether they would like to turn France into a Moscowswelder point-blank whether they would

Whatever the chances of alliance, the Communists emerged from the elections stronger than at any time since De Gaulle came to power. They have, as the French say, been "dédouané"-released from customs. Also, for the first time in the Gaullist era, they are expected to drop their role of sullen isolation in the Assembly, take part in its organization and committees. If they do so, they will, like the other major parties, elect a vice president of the Assembly, who will take his turn at presiding. Communist Deputies will likely be among French parliamentary delegations to the Council of Europe and the Common Market Assembly in

Strasbourg. Welfare Year. The elections will probably have little effect on Gaullist policies. If anything, the new Assembly can be expected to give more support than ever to his drive for closer relations with Eastern Europe and more distant relations with the U.S. and NATO. If there are changes, they will be almost entirely in social and economic policy. De Gaulle has already promised the voters that 1967 will be the great "Année Sociale"-Welfare Year. At some point after the Assembly opens, he will also probably make some changes in his Cabinet; Premier Georges Pompidou, who won handily in his own district, seems likely to remain, but Loser Couve de Murville is expected to be replaced. Apparently, though. De Gaulle is not overly disappointed with the makeup of the Assembly itself. The opposition will be strong enough to give his government constant trouble but too weak to put it in mortal danger. Besides, if the Assembly gets too rambunctious, the general can always legally dissolve it and call new elections.

BRA7II

A Post of Moral Command

I know that to govern is the most difficult art of all, since it deals with the evasive nature and changeable feelings of men, who yearn to live in peace and reach at least a minimum of happiness.

With these words, Artur da Costa e Silva last week set the tone and style for his term as Brazil's 22nd President. Governing is not only an art in modern Brazil but also a rather exclusive one: both Costa and his predecessor are former army generals whose power rests as much on military support as on constitutional provisions. Yet last week, as he was inaugurated in the capital of Brasília. Costa showed by word and deed that he will be no carbon copy of outgoing President Humberto Castello Branco.

While Castello Branco is at heart a homebody who prefers to shun the limelight. Costa is an ebullient man about town who loves to put a few cruzeiros on his favorite horse, chat with attentive women and tell amising stories to the comparation of the comparatio

COSTA E SILVA & WIFE AT INAUGURATION
Practitioner of an exclusive art.

joying himself, threw genial glances to friends and relatives. After the oath of office, Castello Branco stiffly shook hands with Costa's wife, Iolanda; Costa, by contrast, warmly kissed the hand of his predecessor's daughter, then those of Castello's two granddaughters.

Root of Humanism. Far more substantial differences showed up in Costa's new program, which he announced to the country. Castello Branco ran Brazil with graphs, charts and a cold eye for results; Costa hopes to "humanize" the revolution that first put the military into power in 1964, "Social humanism, Costa told Brazilians last week, "will be the most profound root of my government." Gently divorcing himself from the harsh economic and social controls that made Castello Branco unpopular, Costa promised more homes, hospitals, schools and "comforts" for the poor, and a broad program of public works to spur national development and investment.

That did not mean that he was abandoning Castello Branco's war against inflation. "But the government," he said, "will do all it can to balance the control of inflation with national development."

Costa called as well for closer government relations with labor unions and students, and a completely independent foreign policy that could bring broader relations with Russia and other Eastbloe countries. As Costa sees it, his new job is "above all a post of moral command."

To execute his command, Costa passed over all of Castello Brance's old a passed over all of Castello Brance's old and personalities for his Calinet—some of whom had voiced opposition to Castello Branco. In as Foreign Minister came Banker José Magalhäes Pinto, who had called Castello Brance's government reactionary. As his Minister of Planning, Costa picked Economist Hélio Belträo, who feels that Castello Brance's stiff austerity policies should Brance's stiff austerity policies should

A Military Man, For all his promises and differences, Costa is not about to undo everything that Castello Branco did. The military, which holds eleven of his 22 Cabinet seats, is still clearly running things in Brazil. Even before his presidency, Costa was first and foremost a military man who, in fact, helped shape the policy of Castello Branco's government. Under Brazil's new constitution, which replaces Castello Branco's virtual rule by decree, Costa himself still retains certain powers of decree, which he would probably not hesitate to use if Congress got in his way, Costa suggested as much last week, when he vowed to uphold the aims of the 1964 revolution. "My methods may be different," he said, "but the objectives are the same.'

SWITZERLAND

The Chase

The Swiss pride themselves on discreetly welcoming even the most notorious guest, but even they were hard put last week to keep their cool. Into their midst dropped perhaps the biggest defector ever to leave the Soviet Union, Stalin's daughter Svetlana. That was bad enough, but it was nothing compared with the force of 200 reporters and TV cameramen that fanned across the country in search of Svetlana, to whom the Swiss gave a visa and the promise of privacy. While Swiss detectives plotted the newsmen's progress like generals keeping tabs on enemy guerrillas, the international press pack prowled the chalets from Davos to Geneva, traveling in rented cars and helicopters, haranguing hotel clerks for information and passing out rivers of Swiss francs in useless tips and bribes. As more facts became known about

Svetlana's defection, it became clear that it was a long-considered and well-planned move. Svetlana was not getting along with the leaders of the Kremlin, who have taken a special interest in her since her father's death. They provided her with a flat in Moscow, a car and a dacha in the country. Then a year ago, Svetlana married her third husband, Indian Communist Brajesh Singh, whom

she had met in Moscow. For unknown reasons, the Kremilin opposed the marriage but reluctantly allowed it to take place. After that, the Soviet gone, special privileges and had her closely watched. When Singh died last year at \$20, the embirered Svelana decided to defend the special privileges and the special privileges and the special privileges and the special privileges of the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privileges and the special privileges and the special special privileges and the special privi

A Phone Call, Soon after Svetlana had performed the Hindu rites for her husband, she met Indira Gandhi at a reception and took the opportunity to ask for asylum. She was rebuffed by Mrs. Gandhi, who told her that she was worried about "international complications," When she came to the U.S. embassy to seek asylum two weeks ago, the Americans had the same concern. They helped her to get to Geneva, where the Swiss last week spirited her away to an Alpine retreat in Beatenberg (pop. 1,200), about 26 miles from Berne. Living in a small hotel, the Jungfraublick, Svetlana relaxed for two days in the crisp air, enjoyed a breathtaking view of the Jungfrau and other peaks. Feeling confident, she strolled to a nearby ski shop to buy a parka and ski pants, more appropriate to the surroundings than the olive two-piece suit that she wore. It was her undoing. The store owner recognized her and phoned the news to the sensationalist Zurich tabloid Blick, which offers money for all such tips.

As soon as the morning editions of Blick were out with the news of Svetlana's retreat, squadrons of reporters were on the way to Beatenberg. But Swiss police had learned of the telephoned tip and once again packed Svetlana's scant belongings and whisked her away. Though told that she had left hours ago, reporters nevertheless swarmed over the Jungfraublick, running through corridors, interviewing maids and offering bribes to anyone who would talk. Finally, the chase ended when a miniskirted servant girl looked through the keyhole of Svetlana's room and proclaimed: "She's gon2! She's gone!" Swiss Police Commissioner Ernst Spoerri assured everyone that by then Svetlana had settled at least 80 miles away.

Uncertain Future, At week's end, Svetlana was still safely hidden somewhere in the vast mountainous reaches of Switzerland, "We have now taken her to a place that is somewhat less accessible to the general public," said Commissioner Spoerri, in a sporting challenge to footsore reporters. "Don't ask me where." Wherever she is, the red-haired defector is contemplating an uncertain future. So long as she continues to stay out of sight, however, refraining from making public statements about her troubles back in Russia that might create an embarrassment for the Swiss, Svetlana is likely to be allowed to stay.

Your Travelers Man and his Umbrella Plan: one complete insurance package, one monthly check to pay.

The Umbrella Plan

can cover all your insurance, whatever business you're in. Public Liability Insurance, if someone is hurt on your property. Burglary and Robbery Insurance. Fire Insurance and Property Damage, for instance.

The Umbrella Plan

means you can average all your insurance premiums into equal monthly payments. So you pay for your insurance as you go, easily, instead of tying up a lot of money in yearly premiums. One check a month insures everything.

The Umbrella Plan

means one man works out all your coverages, business or personal, so you're sure nothing's overlooked and nothing's over-insured. Call that one man—your Travelers Man.



TIME, MARCH 24, 1967

PEOPLE

It was a bit of a shock when Charlotte Ford, 25, Henry II's elder daughter, slipped off to Juárez, Mexico, in December 1965, to marry Greek Shipping Magnate Stavros Niarchos, who was 32 years her senior. But no one was especially surprised last week when Charlotte allowed that she was on her way back to Juárez. Though the Niarchoses have a ten-month-old daughter. Elena. for the past year Charlotte has been living in Manhattan, while her husband has been traveling around Europe and Africa. Last week, after working out a financial settlement for her daughter, Charlotte flew to Mexico with her mother and sister and got a quickie divorce.

Within the week: Actor Goorge Homilton, 27, was reclassified 1-A and said, "I will go whenever and wherever my country sends me"; 55tokely Carmichoel, 25, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was reclassified 4-F, saving him the trouble of keeping his promise not to serve if called, Heavyweight Champion Muhommod Ali-Cassius Cley, 25, his apfor induction on April 11, and said he'd rather die first.

Like Odysseus, Greek Shipping Millionaire Aristothe Onassis, 60, seems compelled to wander endlessly over the wine-dark sea. At least his raft is pretty comfortable. And so is the company, This time Ari and his constant companion, Maria Gellas, 43, drifted into Nassau harbor aboard Onassis 325-tit, \$3,000,000 yacht Christina. a magnificent barge that comes equipped with its own twin-engined scaplane, swimming pool and crew of 50. After posing



CALLAS & ONASSIS IN NASSAU Drifting in.

32



CHARLOTTE FORD IN JUÁREZ Slipping back.

in the rosy-fingered dawn for a photographer from the Bahamas Ministry of Tourism, the wanderers steamed off toward Palm Beach.

The engineering students at the University of Detroit admitted that they were "too chicken" to call up General Motors themselves. So they contacted the Detroit Free Press's troubleshooting "Action Line" to ask if the paper might be able to arrange a G.M. courtesy car for their guest speaker to use for a couple of days. Sure, said G.M., when the paper called. The company rolled out a 1967 Chevy with shoulder harnesses, head braces, disc brakes, emergency flasher switch, freeway lanechanger signal, padded instrument panel and energy-absorbing steering column. It remained to be seen whether all that would satisfy the guest speaker: Auto Critic (Unsafe at Any Speed) Ralph Nader, 32.

Inside the polling station at Moscow's Secondary School No. 70, the face was familiar and the voting proctors did not demand the customary identification papers. Nikita Khrushchev, 72, looking considerably older and thinner, quietly folded his ballot and dropped it into the urn, casting his meaningless vote for his Moscow district's unopposed candidate for the Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, The candidate's name: Alexei Kosvgin, the fellow who, with Leonid Brezhnev, put Khrushchev out of a job two years ago. It was a rare public appearance for Nikita Sergeevich, and a crowd of nearly 1.000 collected outside the school to call "Good day!" and "Long life!" Why such a crowd? reporters asked. "You know. he explained, as he walked back to his modest apartment two blocks away, "I worked in Moscow a long time."

He was dismayed when he returned to New York in 1904 and discovered the first philistine skyscrapers being stuck

into Manhattan "like pins in a pincushion." But what really shattered Author Henry James was a stroll through his once beloved Washington Square. He searched for the house at No. 21 Washington Place where he was born, and found the site occupied by a dreary clothing factory. "Its effect for me," he wrote later, "was of having been amputated of half my history." It also rankled James that the city of New York had not seen fit to erect a small monument at the birthplace of a man who had made his mark in American letters. Now New York University has corrected the oversight by unveiling a plaque on its Brown Building on Washington Place: NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE BIRTHPLACE OF NOVELIST HENRY JAMES (1843-1916) INTERPRETER OF HIS GENERATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA.

"Lustrous, shining, glowing, majestic, lush, delicate, brilliant, glorious!" raved the Jackson Daily News. The improbable girl who brought those glories to Mississippi was Metropolitan Opera Soprano Leontyne Price, 40, making her first home-state appearance since 1963. Negroes are not often greeted so warmly in Mississippi, but the integrated crowd in Jackson Coliseum met Leontyne with a standing ovation at the start of the concert, interrupted her repeatedly with applause in the middle of song cycles-until she gently asked them to wait till the cycles were over. After that, Leontyne traveled to Atlanta to sing to a packed house in the Municipal Auditorium with the Atlanta Symphony. Shouts of "Bravo!" and "More, more!" followed each of her three encores. At the end, the orchestra laid down its instruments and joined in cheering fortissimo.



LEONTYNE PRICE IN MISSISSIPPI Going home.

The tire shape of the future-a new concept of tire safety.



The New Super Sports

WIDE OVAL TIRE





Built wide like a race tire. To grip better. Corner easier. Run cooler. Stop quicker.

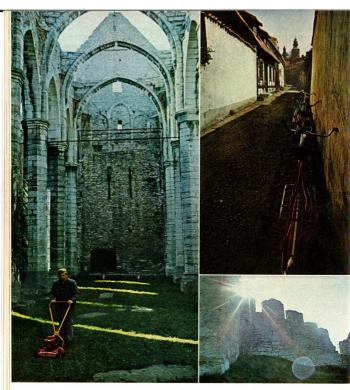
It's not what we get out of facing. It's what your get. The new Super Sports Wide Oval tire. Safest tire we've ever built. Actually developed out of our racing research. It's a passenger-car tire, but built wide. Nearly two inches wider than your present tire. To start faster. Corner easier. Run cooler, Stop quicker, 25% quicker.

It even takes less horsepower to move than ordinary tires. The new 1967 high-performance cars are on Firestone Wide Oval tires. You can get them for your present car at any Firestone Dealer or Store.

The Super Sports Wide Oval. Another first in tire safety engineering—from Firestone.







Visby is a city that'll probably

Visby wasn't always quiet. Seven hundred years ago this city on the Swedish isle of Gotland was so rich and well-known that the people of Visby built a walled fortress around it to keep the raiding parties out. Things happened in those days.

Things happen to people who go there

these days. But different kinds of things. You stand in the center of massive stone arches that were once a 12th century cathedral and find yourself listening to the silence. You begin to realize just how used to the noise of 20th century life you've become. You stroll through the city's winding,

narrow streets and discover that you spend almost as much time standing as walking, looking at the ruins of the fortress walls cov-ered with ivy, the little shops run by people whose faces still show their Viking ancestry, the thousands upon thousands of roses growing wherever you look.



get on your nerves.

You may never get used to Visby. Some people don't.
But it's a nice place to have handy, a nice place to relax for a couple of days after you've lived it up in Stockholm or Copenhagen, or taken in as much as your eyes could hold of Norway's vast fjord country.

Scandinavian Airlines makes it easy to get to Visby or any place else in Scandinavia. We fly to Stockholm, Copenhagen, Oslo, Heisniki, Bergen. We fly from New York, Chicago, Montreal, Seattle, Los Angeles and

Anchorage. And we serve more cities in Scandinavia (in all of Europe, for that matter) than any other transatiantic or transpolar airline.

For more information, call your travel agent or get in touch with your local SAS office.

Will an American gin ever make it big in America?



There are some who are hoping we fall flat on our juniper berries.

It's only natural, we suppose, that the British would resent anyone threatening their eminence in the gin world.

(Eminence isn't the kind of thing one gives up graciously, is it?)

But the martini (dry, dry, dry) is an American drink.(It's not at all popular in England.) And although British gin is very fine gin indeed, there is a goodly group of sensitive souls that questions whether it is as dry as a great

martini could hope for. That's why we're making Calvert Gin. Right here

in America. Especially for the American martini. To start, we import exotic botanicals from the wayout of Asia and Africa.

Then, we add our own fresh, hand-cut lime peel to get a spark of fresh, crisp flavor.

But most important of all, we distill over and over and over again until Calvert Gin is 100% dry. 100% for the American martini.

Will American gin ever make it big in America?

Try it. Then you tell us.



EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Academic Sickness in New York

Every day, somewhere in New York City's public-school system, at least one teacher is shoved or struck by recalcitrant students; uncounted others are cursed and threatened with beatings. Last week, in the wake of 13 such student assaults in the past six months, teachers at Bronx Junior High School 98, where 96% of the students are either Negro or Puerto Rican, finally got fed up. Among other things, they asked Principal James Mandel and the school board to provide more protection than the single patrolman already on fulltime duty there, give them the right to kick abusive students out of class. When school-board officials failed to meet the demands, 79 teachers-about 30 of them women-protested by turning in their resignations. After a three-day walkout, they were persuaded to return.

The mass resignation was just the latest painful symptom of the sickness that prevails in the nation's largest and least efficient public-school system. To service a student population of more than 1,000,000, and pay a teacher staff of 54,600, New York next year proposes to spend \$1.1 billion-more than is spent by 26 states to operate their entire governments. The budget breaks down to an expenditure of about \$1,000 a year per student, roughly \$400 above the national average; teacher salaries are among the highest of large U.S. cities. Yet the results are academically deplorable: recent surveys showed that New York students ranked well below national norms in such basic skills as reading and arithmetic.

Trapped. Appalled by the inadequacies of the system, middle-class white parents are increasingly steering their children into private and parochial schools or moving out to the suburbs. Last week a new census disclosed that a majority of New York's students are now Negroes (29.3%) or Puerto Ricans (20.9%)-a situation common to many other major cities.* As it happens, the Negroes and Puerto Ricans. who see education as a way for their children to escape the ghetto, are no happier about the schools than the whites, "They put all their faith in the schools," says a consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity, "but they know the schools are doing a lousy job on their kids and feel trapped." It is also true, of course, that many ghetto parents expect the schools to perform miracles in overcoming their own neglect of family obligations.

Nonetheless, the parents have cause for complaint, P.S. 80, for example, is an obsolescent fortress, erected in 1924, that serves Manhattan's East Harlem district. Nearly all of the 886 students in the primary gardes are Negro or Puerto Kican. An alarming 82% of its graders and 94% of its fifthe-graders read below national norms. Every year, more than half of the students shift to another school as their parents change tennents. Of those who, remain at

P.S. 80, half will drop out of high school.
"Educational Genocide," Last December, parents became so angry over
the inatequactes of P.S. 80 and other
the inatequactes of P.S. 80 and other
the styled "People's Board of Education,"
held a raily to berate the appointed
school board for its policy of "educational genocide" and demand that the
total control of the property of the
But when an assistant principal asked
quietly: "All right, what do you really

Other cities with high nonwhite school enrollment: Washington, 91%; Baltimore, 63%; St. Louis, 62%; Philadelphia, 58%; Detroit, 57%; Chicago, 53%; Los Angeles, 43%; want us to do in the schools?" the audience was agonizingly silent. Last week parents of students at West Harlem's P.S. 125 kept 1,500 children out of school to dramatize their demand for a bigger voice in school affairs.

Even when aging structures are replaced by ultramodern schools, minority groups continue to complain. Last fall, the school board formally opened the all-new, air-conditioned Intermediate School 201 in East Harlem, which featured a low teacher-student ratio and special tutorial help. Outraged that it was not fully integrated, Negro neighborhood leaders ordered a boycott, kept it closed for five days, demanded that the board provide an all-Negro teaching staff. Since then, unruly students have reflected their parents' pique by disrupting classes, committing wanton acts of vandalism. This month, the embattled white principal, Stanley R. Lisser, quit to take a better-paying job in educational research.

Teacher Turnover. The fact is that no one has any solution to the problems of New York City's schools. "I think we've done as well as most cities, and God knows we've tried hard-but we just haven't done it," concedes Superintendent Bernard E. Donovan. In trying to prevent de facto segregation, for example, the school board in 1959 adopted an "open enrollment" plan, providing free buses for Negroes to attend white schools; too few cared to make the trip. It also tried the "Princeton Plan" of pairing white and Negro schools so that all students in each grade would attend the same school. But white parents objected to sending their children into Negro areas, and physical barriers between white and Negro neighborhoods reduced the number of suitable pairings to a mere eight schools.

The city's United Federation of Teachers, which is the nation's strongest local teachers' organization, seems to have no answer either. It refuses to permit school administrators to shift



MANDEL TEACH
The bigger





LISSER



There's something about Weejuns that says something about you.

Bass Weejun® moccasins are a way of life, Live a little,
Choice of styles and colors for men and women at fine stores and college shops.
G. H. Bass & Co., 13-3 Main St., Wilton, Maine 04294

School board leaders spend much of their energy coping with segregation problems-even though the bigger issue is the quality of the education and the teachers' expectation of transmitting it. But even segregation defies solution. Superintendent Donovan, a suave Irishman and cool mediator who climbed up through the system's ranks to replace Calvin Gross two years ago, hopes to check it through a gradual shift to a 4-4-4 school organization. (At present, students spend six years in primary schools, three in intermediate or junior high, three in senior high.) This will enable children to stay in their own neighborhoods for the early years, then move to integrated "middle schools" drawing from a larger geographical area. But this transition will take a decade.

\$100 Million Parks. School officials also see "Guestional parks," in which also see "Guestional parks," in which all grades are housed in campuses drawing from a wide area, as a promising de-vice. New York is planning two, both in The Brons, which could handle a total of 18,000 students. But the cost of one alone is estimated at up to \$100 million; it may take ten years to build, and the transportation problem will be complex.

Desegregation may, in the long run, solve some of the city's educational problems, but it will not in itself guarantee a viable urban school system. Far more important, to some observers, is the need for decentralization of authority, better teachers with improved working conditions-and a willingness on the part of students to learn. Where teachers and students do work together. as in such showcase schools as the Bronx High School of Science and Manhattan's P.S. 6, the system shows what it can do. What is needed above all is a more cooperative attitude on the part of minority-group parents and their childrenless bitterness and violence, more concern about the real business of learning.

STUDENTS

Drugs on Campus

That comely coed dutifully jotting lecture notes in biology class? That long-haired beatnik with the droppy mustache sidling into a bull session at an off-campus bar? Beware. They may not obe students at all but undercover agents —out to make a pinch. That, at least, was what students at Cornell and Fairleigh Dickinson universities discovered last week. To their considerable surprise,

Last night this man got shot twice.

He wasn't a bad guy. He just made one mistake too many.

So his boss shot him two times, with a Panasonic Tape-A-Vision* Video Tape Recorder.

In case you've never heard of it, Tape-A-Vision is an invention that takes motion pictures with sound. Just like a movie camera. And it plays them back instantly, Just like a tape recorder. Exactly the same as the "instant replay" you see during a football game on television.

You can probably use Tape-A-Vision in your business, too.

Let's say you have somebody who works for you. A salesman, for instance. He's causing all kinds of headaches because he makes mistakes. The kind he'd correct himself, if he knew he was making them.

So, sit him down in front of the Tape-A-Vision camera. And just have him go right through his pitch. Mistakes and all. Now play it back. While both of you are looking at the TV monitor, he'll see instantly what he's doing wrong. It's kind of like catching a blooper on television.

You can do the same thing with football players who have two left feet. Workers who are all thumbs. Or a thousand different kinds of people who make mistakes.

Even you could be a prime candidate for a session with Tape-A-Vision. Suppose your golf swing has a hitch in it.

But correcting mistakes isn't all



Panasonic Tape-A-Vision can do. It's a teaching machine, too.

Take another salesman. This guy's an ace. And you want to show some of the eager beavers just how it's done. Well, have your supersalesman go

through his pitch for the camera. Then play it back for your trainecs. Play it back as many times as you like, it won't wear out. When you don't need it any more, crase it and record something else.

Even if you don't happen to have salesmen working for you, you may have clerks or bank tellers or students to teach something to. Or a plant full of materials you want to keep track of.

Tape-A-Vision can see and hear anything you can. And keep a permanent record of it. About now you're probably wondering about how hard it is to operate our video tape recorder.

Five push buttons really do most of the operating. Just point the camera at what you want to shoot and press the "Record" button.

To check to see that you're getting what you want to get on the tape, watch the TV monitor.

When you're done taping, shut off the machine.

You may want to find out more about all the Panasonic Video Tape Recorders. (Technical information, prices, etc.)

In that case, just fill out the coupon and mail it to us. We'll show you how you can learn by your mistakes.

PANASONIC.

Panasonic Tape-A-Vision, 3T 200 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017	
Print Name	
Title	
Company	_
Address	
City, State, Zip Code	

20/20 market hindsight

The woods are full of people who have it, people who can tell you exactly what you should have done last week, last month, or five years ago about your investments.

When we hear people talking like that, we always want to know how good their foresight was last week, last month, or five years ago.

No, we're certainly not claiming that ours has been perfect, but on the other hand, we don't know anybody we have to take our hat off to, either. In short, we're willing to stand on our record - on the record rolled up over the years by our Research Division. We think they've done a Class-A job.

So if you'd like to know what Research thinks of any particular stock ... if you're wondering what to buy or what to sell, may we invite you to have a talk with any Merrill Lynch Account Executive. He can tell you exactly what Research thinks as of that very minute.

There's no obligation, of course, and we think you might find a little foresight now better than a lot of hindsight later.

MERRILL LYNCH. PIERCE.

FENNER & SMITH INC



Don't play Mover's Roulette!

Dial LYON and be sure. Sure of reliable estimates. Sure protection for your possessions.

Sure of prompt service. You can depend on Lyon. Because we care. About the success of your move . . . about our own reputation. And that makes you twice as sure of a good move. Just look for the Lyon Agent in the Yellow Pages. Dial him for sure.

Lyen Van Lines, Inc. Agents in all principal cities. Service to all 50 states and 122 foreign countries.

local police in both communities had planted spies on campus to get leads on the sale of illegal drugs.

In Ithaca, Detective Maximo Jiminez donned dirty trousers and bright shirts, frequented the Collegetown area fringing the Cornell campus to gain the confidence of students. His work led to the arrest of 23 people, including one student from Cornell and another from Ithaca College, for selling or possessing LSD and marijuana. A Long Island University student, Andrew Gluck, 22, was accused of being a major supplier of drugs in Ithaca. Some of the sales, police contend, were made in Willard Straight Hall, Cornell's student union,

At Fairleigh Dickinson, in Rutherford, N.J., the spy was Mrs. Linda Hobbie, an attractive 20-year-old girl enrolled in film arts, biology and oil-

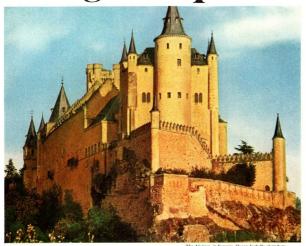


SUSPECT GLUCK Beware of droopy mustaches.

painting classes to keep an eve on a coed once arrested for a narcotics violation. Hired by county police, Mrs. Hobbie soon discovered that she liked the suspected pusher too well to report her, blew her cover by telling all to one of her profs.

Some professors at the two schools regarded the student spies as an outrageous violation of academic freedom. Campus authorities, as well as many students, saw it differently. Cornell Provost Dale R. Corson said that the school had always assisted police in drug investigations and would continue to do so. Fairleigh Dickinson's President Peter Sammartino declared that "no institution has the right not to cooperate with any law-enforcement agency." They have good reason to co-operate. Last week U.S. Narcotics Commissioner Henry L. Giordano reported that arrests for use of marijuana have doubled since 1965. One cause of the upswing is "increased traffic among college-age persons of middle or upper economic status.

Reign in Spain.



The Alcázar, in Segovia. Queen Isabella slept here.

Or any place else in Europe. We have just the ticket.

To castles in Spain. Or chateaux on the Loire. Or quaint country inns in Britain. The fact is, Pan Am® can promise you a royal welcome anywhere in Europe. And show you all of it. We fly straight through to 27 European cities. Twice as many as anyote else. And our Extra Cities Plan will let you see as many as 20 cities for the price of Rome. The place to start is with your Pan Am Travel Agent. Or us. Then fly off knowing you've chosen the best there is. It's a good feeling. One might even say regal.





By 1985, the world will have to find another breadbasket besides ours.

That's the year when the food needs of the world's underdeveloped nations will be so great, it will be impossible for this country to meet them.

According to our own Department of Agriculture, even if we put every single one of our presently idle 55 million acres of land into full production, we'll fall short by about 12 million tons.

And what's worse, not even the combined productive capacity of all the rest of the world will be able to make it up.

Obviously, there's only one solution: the needy nations have got to learn to feed themselves. But to do that, they need help; technological as well as material help.

That's why President Johnson's new Food for Peace program puts a special emphasis on the exporting of American food production know-how.

And that's also why Olin has spent \$45,000,000 expanding its facilities for producing Ammo-Phos® and other high-analysis fertilizers.

After all, if fertilizers like Ammo-Phos can help one acre of American farmland do the work of four and more acres, there's no reason why they can't do the same thing for farmlands in other countries.

Certainly, they offer the underdeveloped nations a unique chance to catch up with their population growths.

If India, for example, improved its methods of farming and tripled the amount of fertilizer it now uses, it could increase production by 50 percent in the next 5 years.

In fact, it's been estimated that with the right economic changes, most underdeveloped countries can not only feed their own peoples, but they can have surpluses within 10 to 20 years.

Let's face it, there really isn't much choice left. In the world war against famine, potentials like these are our last defense. And American businesses like Olin can

be only too glad to give the hungry nations all the technical help they need.

For our sake, as well as theirs.

Olin is Chemicals, Metals, Squibb Pharmaceuticals, Paper & Packaging, Winchester-Western Arms & Ammunition.

Welcome Scotch The World Over!

DEWAR'S "White Label"



SET OF 4 COLOR PRINTS OF CLANS MacLaine, MacLeod, Wallace and Highlander, in authentic full dress regalla, 9% * x12", suitable for framing. Available only in states where legal. Send \$5 to Cashier's Dept. 3, Schenley Imports Co., 1290 Avenue Of The Americas, N.Y. 19, N.Y. 88.8 Proof Blended Scotch Whisky, © S.I.C.

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Merry-Go-Rounds

The Florida sun was smiling, and so were the New York Yankees; Mickey Mantle was looking good at first base, and the team was winning again. The Mets were losing as usual, but at least they were losing big-23-18, to the Boston Red Sox. The San Francisco Giants' Juan Marichal, baseball's reigning pitcher, was having such a good time skindiving back home in the Dominican Republic that he decided to ask for \$125,000 instead of a mere \$100,-000. Baseball's opening day was less than a month away. So what were most sport fans talking about? Football.

After years of bitter competition for talent, the National Football League and the American Football League joined forces in Manhattan last week for the first common draft of college players. As a spectacle it was a tribute to marital bliss-and the unassailable fact that two can live cheaper than one. Gone were the dark tales of inter-league raiding, of burly "baby sitters" keeping prize prospects hidden from rival league kidnapers. Gone too were the fantastic bonuses of vestervear. The most a top draft choice could expect was a mere \$200,000 or so-which is nice enough. but nothing like the \$485,000 that Quarterback Joe Namath got from the New York Jets in 1965

Even so, there were enough crunching blocks and backfield razzle-dazzle to satisfy the fans. The general idea of a draft is for the weakest teams to pick first, thereby spreading the wealth. But the two days of haggling over 445 players produced such a blizzard of trades among the 25 teams that hardly a single player ended up where expected.

Age Before Promise. The fledgling New Orleans Saints, the N.F.L.'s newest team, had first pick. But the Saints opted for age, not promise, and they traded their No. 1 spot for the Balti-

more Colts' first-class, second-string Quarterback Gary Cuozzo. Baltimore, which finished a strong second in the N.F.L.'s Eastern division last year, happily grabbed Bubba Smith, Michigan State's mammoth (6 ft. 7 in., 285 lbs.) defensive end who responds to chants of "Kill Bubba, kill." The hapless New York Giants (1-12-1) were supposed to be No. 2 in line. But the Giants had already traded their position-plus a lot more-to the Minnesota Vikings for Quarterback Fran Tarkenton (TIME, March 17), and the Vikings lost no time hauling in Bubba's All-America teammate, Halfback Clint Jones. The Atlanta Falcons were slated for No. 3, but they passed that privilege on to the San Francisco 49ers in return for three veterans. San Francisco, in turn, chose Florida's Heisman Trophywinning Quarterback Steve Spurrier, who had been earmarked for the Giants

in all the pre-draft maneuvering. Crazy? Maybe. Before all the prime beef was gone, the A.F.L.'s Miami Dolphins grabbed Purdue's Star Quarterback Bob Griese; the Denver Broncos took Syracuse Halfback Floyd Little; and the Detroit Lions snapped up U.C.L.A. Halfback Mel Farr. After that, the pros were mostly going through the motions and hoping for a sleeper.

New Orleans, Los Angeles and Atlanta even drafted three burly lads named Walker, Smith and Matson, who were not to be found on any football program last year. Crazy? Maybe. Walker is Jim Walker, 22, Providence's big, strong (6 ft. 3 in., 200 lbs.) All-America basketball star, whose hands, size and speed could make him a formidable flanker back. Smith is Tommie Smith, San Jose State's world record holder in the 220 vd. dash-and everybody remembers how Olympic Champion Bob Haves sparked the Dallas Cowboys' offense last year. Matson is Randy Matson, Texas A. & M.'s world record holder in the shotput and 6 ft. 6 in., 265 lbs. Beware Bubba.

49FRS' SPLIRRIER



Eggs in his head.

SKIING

Encore Napoleon

In the windy hills, the Austrian commander surveyed the landscape of defeat, "We may need two years to turn the tide," he said sadly, "They are so consistent.

One hundred and sixty-one years after Austerlitz, Napoleon had triumphed again. This time, the hills were the slopes of Franconia, N.H.; the contest was the North American Ski Championships; and the formidable enemy commander was France's Honoré Bonnet, 47, otherwise known as the Napoleon of the sport, "That can only be." disclaims the coach of the French ski team, "because I am not so tall and comb my hair to the front.

There are more compelling reasons. At Franconia, Bonnet's troops were every bit as devastating as Napoleon I's. "Le Superman," Jean-Claude Killy, won everything in sight: the giant slalom, the slalom and the downhill, thereby clinching the 1967 World Cup. Behind him came Georges Mauduit, second in the giant slalom, and Guy Périllat, second in the downhill. In the women's events France's Isabelle Mir won the women's downhill, Christine Beranger the giant slalom, and Marielle Goitschel the slalom, Last week Bonnet took his forces on to Vail, Colo., for the American Internationals Team Race. The inevitable result: Killy repeated his triple triumph, and France won still another team championship.

Sand & Rectal Thermometers. The victories really belonged to Bonnet. And it was all the more remarkable because the twelfth child of an Alpine hotelkeeper was so late in showing an interest in





And some sleepers in the draft.

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue

March 15, 1967

\$100,000,000



Trans World Airlines, Inc.

4% Subordinated Debentures due March 1, 1992

(Convertible on or prior to September 1, 1981)

Convertible, unless previously redeemed, into Common Stock on or prior to September 1, 1981, at a conversion price of \$100 per share, subject to adjustment under certain conditions.

Price 100%

plus accrued interest from March 1, 1967

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned (who are among the underwriters named in the prospectus) as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

The First Boston Corporation Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Frères & Co. Blyth & Co., Inc. Lehman Brothers Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Drexel Harriman Ripley Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Glore Forgan, Wm. R. Staats Inc. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noves Kidder, Peabody & Co. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Salomon Brothers & Hutzler Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Wertheim & Co. White, Weld & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Paribas Corporation



TEACHERS: TIME HAS A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR CLASSROOMS—THE TIME EDUCATION PROGRAM

Discover for yourself how TIME and its Education Program can help meet your classroom needs.—If you teach social cludes. English or journalism in high social cludes. English or teachers are the social program every year. The program is the social program every year. And the program every year, the program every year, the program every year. Charges, specially prepared teaching aids—maps. Ants, nees youlder, prepins of bookeds—and testing materials. TIME plus these teaching aids and tests make up a comprehensive and stimulating program designed to help bring today's world into sharper focus in the classroom. For more informs tion write TIME Education Program, Time & UE Biller, Rockeller Center, New York, NY, 10020. the sport. He grew up determined to become a destor; he never set foot on skis until World War II, when he divided his time between the air force and the maquinarth—mountain-based Resistance fighters. While in uniform, each he was asked to take over training the army's Alpine ski troops. There he stayed until 1959, when a desperate French ski federation tapped him to be coach of France's national team, which eleven vacras.

Bonnet had two main ideas for his team: exercise and the egg. Until then, the prevailing form featured a skistogether, head-up posture. Bonnet reasoned that Focuf, a little used, headdown, feet-apart crouch, would give less aerodynamic drag and a lower center of gravity, thus making a skier faster and less likely to fall. The trouble was that it required fantastic strength to hold the egg for any length of time. Le coach, therefore, put les skiers through an exhaustive and exhausting daily ritual of deep knee bends with 60-lb, sacks of sand on their shoulders, forced them to climb endless flights of stairs, descend innumerable mountains to strengthen thigh muscles. On the slopes, he was the original martinet: barking orders to assistants through a walkie-talkie, charting every speed-slowing bump or hollow, taking the temperature of the snow with a rectal thermometer to be certain that precisely the right amount of wax was on the skis.

But at night, after a grueling practice or competition, Bonnet could play the indulgent father. He permitted his athletes to blow off steam their own way; wine and brandy if they wanted it, no 11 p.m. bed checks, no angry admonitions if his skiers staged impromptu anto resea strough arrow Alpine roads. If temble at their last pine roads. If temble at their last pine roads. If temble at their last system of the road of the

Firm & Powdery, Bonnet's tactics started paying off almost immediately. In the 1960 Olympics, his unheralded team won one gold and two bronze medals. In the 1964 Olympics, they skied off with three gold and three silver medals. Since 1966, Bonnet's troops have dominated virtually every major competition. Before arriving in the U.S. for the championships at Franconia and Vail, they made a shambles or ...is year's season in Europe, winning every meet. Ahead for Napoleon's legions lie the 1968 Olympics, and if past performance is any gauge, it will be encore une fois. After that there will be nowhere to

After that there will be nowner to go but up—to Praloup, a winter sports station in France's southern Alps, where Bonnet says he will retire. His successor? Qui sait? And who cares? Bonnet has established French sking on such a firm, powdery base that Wellington himself could not undo it.



So much to learn — so little time

A moment ago, this medical student pressed a wrong answer button. "What happened?" asks his new, automated instructor. "Did you get nervous when you saw those larger figures? There's no place they should have crept in. Return to Item 251, and be impressed!" Disconcerting, perhaps. But this teaching machine is

Disconcerting, perhaps. But this teaching machine is a time saver that many a doctor of today would have welcomed during his own ten or more costly, crowded years of study. In more and more medical schools, such machines let students teach themselves the purely factual parts of medicine—checking their grasp with frequent questions.

medicine—checking their grasp with frequent questions.

No waiting for quizzes to learn mistakes. Classroom

hours are saved for clinical and diagnostic applications. It's one way to pack more of today's growing medical knowledge into years that, for all their length, have the relentless urgency of "so much to learn—so little time."

You'll find automation saving time, too, in A. H. Robins pharmaceutical research. Computers correlate in minutes data from hundreds of experiments needed to find even one better medicine for your doctors of today and tomorrow.

A. H. ROBINS COMPANY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA Making today's medicines with integrity . . . seeking tomorrow's with persistence.

A-H-ROBINS

MEDICINE

DOCTORS

New Dean at Yale

When Vienna-born Dr. Fredrick Carl Redlich was tapped in 1951 to head the department of psychiatry at Yale University's School of Medicine, he dreaded administrative duties. Over the years, he jokes, "they said that I ran the department like the old Austro-Hungarian empire-with absolutism mitigated by sloppiness." He improved his technique enough to suit Yale; last week University President Kingman Brewster Jr. announced the appointment of Dr. Redlich, 56, to be dean of the School of Medicine. Come July 1, he will succeed Pediatrician Vernon W. Lippard, 62, who will become a special adviser to Brewster on medical affairs

The naming of a psychiatrist to head a psychiatrist to head a precedented.* Dr. Redlich himself sees it as a symbol of improved status for his specialty. "A generation ago," he said, "I'm sure Yale wouldn't have considered a psychiatrist for dean. But now we are taken much more seriousty."

Undogmatic, Uncommitted, Dr. Rodlich was being overmodest; the appointment was as much a tribute to his personal qualities. Originally Fritz Karl Redlich, he fled Vienna and Nazism in 1938 because of his partly lewish ancestry. During World War II, he angle can't be named Fritz like every prisoner of war." But he still signs letters "Fritz" and uses it on popular books.

Like his Landsmann, Freud (whom he never met), Dr. Redlich began his professional career as a neurologist, then switched to the social and analytic

* Psychiatrist Douglas D. Bond was dean at Western Reserve from 1959 to 1966 and did much to establish it as the nation's most progressive medical school.



PSYCHIATRIST REDLICH
At the threshold of understanding.

sides of psychiatry. He says that his approach is "basically Freudian," but of his Yale department he insists: "We are undogmatic, uncommitted to any particular point of view or school of thought. We are at the threshold of a broad new psychiatry that will use the knowledge of many disciplines."

To that end he has reorganized Yale's psychiatry department. Beginning with two professors, he drew in faculty members from sociology, biology and the behavioral sciences. The expansion associated him with Yale Sociologist August B. Hollingshead, and in 1958 they published Social Class and Mental Illness. The book made the point that a severe emotional disturbance was likely to be diagnosed as schizophrenia and lead to confinement in a state hospital if the patient was poor, but diagnosed as a "personality problem" and treated in the office by a private psychiatrist if the patient could afford it. It was a natural progression from that to the establishment of the Connecticut Mental Health Center in New Haven, with Dr. Redlich as director and members of his psychiatry department as staff. This has now grown to a task force of 73, counting 45 psychiatrists, 13 clinical psychologists and ten social workers; much of their time is spent in treatment and research at the \$5,000,000 center, which offers

low-cost psychiatric care. Patients Not Cases. In the early 1940s, psychiatry was only an elective in the Yale medical-school curriculum. Now, thanks to Redlich, required courses take three hours a week for most of the four years. Dr. Redlich's emphasis on the social aspects of mental health will soon be extended to the entire medical school, which has a faculty of 1,072 (511 full-time). Yale, the nation's sixth oldest medical school, generally rated among the top six in excellence, is revamping its curriculum with the aim of producing physicians who will combine excellence in scientific training with the ability to see their patients not as "cases" but as human beings in a social setting. That is what Yale's new dean has always wanted.

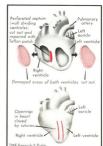
SURGERY

Daring Deed in the Heart

Imaginative and inventive surgeons have tried several ways to help the victim of a heart attack regain normal circulation, but none had ever been so bold as to cut out a piece of the heart itself. None, that is, until Dr. Raymond O. Heimbecker was confronted at Tonto General Hospital with a 5-5-year-old disheric victim of a heart attack. Heimbecker decided to roy amprecedented open-heart operation.

With the patient's circulatory system with the patient's circulatory system.

connected to a pump-oxygenator, the surgeon opened the heart and found



that the septum (wall) between the main pumping chambers, the ventricles, was torn and consisted partly of dead tissue. A substantial part of each ventricle, to which the blood supply had been cut off by the shutdown of a coronary artery, was also dead or dving, Dr. Heimbecker repaired the septum with a Teflon patch. Then, as the dying muscle in the ventricle walls was interfering with the working of healthy muscle, he boldly decided to cut it out. He removed two pieces, each 3 in. by 2 in., one from each ventricle. The surgeon put nothing in their place, but closed the heart by stitching together the muscle

from opposite sides of the holes. The patient's heart performed fairly well, Medical World News reports; its bouts of irregular activity were checked by drugs and electrical stimulation. But the patient's lung damage had necessitated cutting a breathing tube into his windpipe, and after a month he died from an unforeseeable rupture where this tube had been placed.

Clearly, despite hundreds of earlier tests on dogs, such daring surgical deeds are for use in only the direst cases, but Dr. Heimbecker expects to see more of them and to repeat his bold procedure.

DRUGS Cell Damage from LSD

Half a dozen of the most potent drugs used by physicians have been known for years to cause changes in the chromosomes in some of the body's cells, with the parallel risk, that they papient later became a parent. Up to now, such drugs have been used only in the treatment of advanced cancer, so the danger to children has been minimal. But last week, in the journal Science, versity of New York in Buffalo reported werstly of New York in Buffalo reported that 150 (New York in Buffalo reported that 150 (New York in Buffalo reported

the favorite magic carpet of psychedelic



We're only human. We'd like to have her roll up in a big fourdoor sedan and say "fill it up." But no matter how she arrives at her nearby Atlantic or Richfield station, she'll get her dollar's worth with a smile. Because, no matter what the size of the sale, Atlantic Richfield Company really believes that the main iob of a service station is to provide service.



How many mistakes can





Score 10 for each mistake you find. 80 is a perfect score.

(Absolutely no credit for saying the whole wagon looks like a mistake.)

THE FRONT OF A VOLKSWAGEN STATION WAGON DOESN'T OPEN UP.

No need. To get to the engine, which is in the rear, you just flip up a flap in the rear. And since there's no engine sticking out in front, it can't get in the way when you're parking. DOESN'T USE EIGHT SPARK PLUGS.

Only four. So whatever a spark plug costs you'll save four times that much when it's time for a tune-up.

NO WATER.

Our engine cools itself with air, not water. Air can never freeze up or boil over on you.

And, obviously, you'll never have to bother to check to see if you have enough air.

you spot in this picture?



No place to pour it.

TAKES JUST 21/2 QUARTS OF OIL

That's about 21/2 quarts less than most wagons take. LUGGAGE RACK

The chances are if you buy a luggage rack, the only thing you'll end up with on your roof is a luggage rack. Because a Volkswagen Station Wagon can carry about twice as much as other wagons can. All inside. CHAINS.

The weight of our rear engine is on the rear wheels for extra traction. So you may need chains, but not as soon or as often.

THE MECHANIC FIXING THE VOLKSWAGEN IS NOT AN AUTHORIZED VOLKSWAGEN MECHANIC. Which is probably the first mistake,





Do you order Chivas Regal even when nobody's around?

"Chivas Regal, please."

We don't deny the fact that many people say it simply to turn a few heads. On the contrary, we're quite proud of it.

Chivas Regal has earned a reputation as the finest 12-year-old Scotch in the world.

The real Chivas drinker knows this reputation is deserved. And sooner or later the name-dropper will know it, too.



GENETICIST COHEN & PHOTOMICROSCOPE High price for the carpet.

trippers may produce the same sort of chromosomal damage. Geneticist Maimon J. Cohen and his

Geneticst Maimon J. Cohen and his colleagues were making a highly pre-liminary report. They had found this people. From two healthy subjects they drew blood, then grew the white cells in the test tube. When LSD, in varying concentrations, was added for durations of four to 48 hours, the number of broken or otherwise damaged chromosmes was increased as much as tenfold nearly cells.

Then the investigators took blood Then investigators took blood.

from a 51-year-old schizophrenic, who had been given LSD under careful medical supervision 15 times in six years. In his cells, the number of broken chromosomes was more than three times normal.

"The significance of these findings cannot yet be assessed fully," says the Buffalo group. There is no certainty that damage to chromosomes in blood cells is accompanied by similar damage two bean thorn to go together after excessive radiation, and the same may be true after repeated use of 1.50. Blood specimens from patients who have "flipped" and become psycholic after 1.50 are now the presentation is widespread.

SMOKING

Tar, Nicotine & Filters

Cigarette smokers who wanted to pick a winner in the tar-and-nicotine sweepstakes got a form sheet last week from one of the nation's leading cancer research organizations, the New York State-supported Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo. Director George E. Moore reported that machine smoking and chemical analysis disclosed the following yields (in milligrams) for 56 brands:

Brand	Type°	Tar	Nicotine
Marvels	KF	8.3	0.32
Cascade	KMF	9.1	0.34
Carlton	KF	9.7	0.74
King Sano	KFD	. 12.0	0.39
Duke	KF	123	0.46
Life	KF	13.6	0.97
True	KF	15.8	0.80
Kent	KF	18.8	1.10
Montclair			1.15
Spring	KMF	21.7	1.16
Galaxy	KF	22.1	1.43
Mariboro	KF	22.4	1.24
Winston	KF		1 32
Old Gold	KE		1.32
Waterford	KE		1.40
Lark	KE	23.1	
Philip Morris	V.E		1.46
Newport	KINE	23.3	
Viceroy			1.68
Salem	MARE	22.4	1.43
Paxton		23.8	
Parliament			
L & M	DE	24.9	
Benson & Hedges	DF.	25.0	
Tempo	WE.	25.1	1.68
Tarevton	VE.	25.1	1.35
Aleien	VME.	26.0	1.52
Alpine	VAIE	26.6	
Alpine Kool Chesterfield	D RMF	27.0	
Lucky Strike	D	27.1	1.42
Oncie	KME	27.1	1.38
Oasis Lucky Strike	KE	27.3	1.42
Chesterfield	KF	. 27.6	1.72
Raleigh	KF	27.8	1.98
Philip Morris	D	28.8	1.37
Old Gold	P	. 29.7	1.63
Belair	KME	29.7	2.11
du Maurier			
Players	D	31.0	1.67
Camel		31.3	1.69
York		32.4	1.69
Camel			1.77
Pall Mall	K		1.75
Half & Half	KF	33.6	1.99
Domino	V	341	1.48
Old Gold	K	34.8	1.89
Masterpiece	NE.	35.9	2.23
Kool	PM	36.3	2.21
Fatima	K	36.7	1.73
Philip Morris	K	37.2	2.11
Brandon		38.5	2.35
	0's KF	39.3	2.29
Holiday	K	41.1	2.45
Tareston	K	41.5	1.97
Pall Mall	KF	41.6	2.20
	K		2.64

Filtered brands, which made up only 3% of total cigarette sales in 1953, now account for 68%. But, said Dr. Moore, "although some filter cigarettes are delivering less tar and nicotine to the smoker than regular cigarettes, most are not adequately protecting him from a medical point of view. We believe that improved filters would help stop premature loss of life from the filter of the filter

Smokers who want to switch may have a problem. The two top-rated brands, Stephano Bros.' Marvels and Cascade, are sold in relatively few stores and even fewer machines. Carlton, made by American Tobacco Co., is more widely distributed but by no means as widely as the old stand-by brands.

6 K—king (80-100 millimeters), R—regular (70 mm.), F—filter, M—menthol, D denicotinized.



ASSETS EXCEED \$1.4 BILLION

DAILY COMPOUNDING pays you 5.39% the first year if earnings are left to compound daily at our 5.25% current annual rate. And the average annual yield grows substantially greater each successive year. (Write for figures.) Yet there is no minimum term requirement. Earnings are paid quarterly, and paid to exact date of withdrawal on funds in account 3 months or more. Established in 1925. Federally chartered and supervised. Safety assured by the most experienced management group in the savings industry. Account insurance of \$15,000 by a U.S. Government agency. 550,000 individuals, corporations and trusts served in over 100 foreign countries and 50 states, many with accounts of \$25,000, \$100,000, \$200,000 and more. Special attention to mail accounts. Funds earn from date of receipt (and from the 1st, if received by the 10th). Just send check or money order with coupon below

CALIFORNIA FEDERAL SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
18 Offices in Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura Counties



os Angeles, Grange, Ventura Counties

FREE! HOW TO GET AND KEEP BIG
MONEY! 240-page book, "Master
Plan for Financial Security." Tells
how the big money people use
sawings, stocks, bonds, real estate,
insurance. Tips you can use to
build wealth and security. Mail
coupon today for free copy.

California Federal Savings Association Box 54087, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 5	54, Calif.
□ Please send free Financial Security book and CalFed MAIL-SAVER*.	
Please open account: Passbook (\$50 or more)	T-44
☐ Joint ☐ Individual ☐ Trust	

Name(s)
Address
City Zone State
Funds enclosed in amount of \$

Soc. Sec. or Ident. No.



MANHATTAN MAO PARTY

FADS

The Follies That Come with Spring

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino, spring with all its fads, fancies and general nuttiness arrives, and of general folly there is no end.

All over the world, for instance, the new bestseller is suddenly Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, which comes encased in red



each. A few of the buvers may be genuine sinologists, but for the vast majority it is OLD WEDDING DRESS the new camp classic.

Harvard students are now exhorting one another with such Maoisms as "What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work," in Great Britain, sassy teen-agers have taken to Maothing retorts to teachers who rebuke them, and Carnaby Street regulars have begun wearing \$22.40 Red Guard uniforms;



PED GUARD FASHIONS

MODERN LIVING

in Manhattan, Mao sayings are briefly as popular as old Confucius-say. But their days as a cocktail-party drop are numbered. For as London's Sun Columnist Henry Fielding noted: "In their cunning way, the Chinese are now using it instead of their water torture; they are just boring people to death."

With youth, the "antique look" this spring is in. Students in Paris and London have been ransacking secondhand stores for old uniforms dating back to the Crimean and Franco-Prussian wars. But in



the U.S., uniforms are generally out in favor of the Frank Nitti gangster look, including palm treestudded ties and double-breasted pinstripe jackets. At Dartmouth, the particular "drinking uni" (for uniform) at the moment is the "blow-lunch look" (so called, one student explains, because "when you look at one of those ties you want to blow your lunch") topped off with a Red Baron Flying Ace helmet, complete with ear flaps and

shrapnel holes. At Harvard, the grapevine passes the word around within hours whenever Secondhand Dealer Max Keezer or "Morgie's" (Goodwill Industry's Morgan Memorial) gets in any old taxi-driver hats or brownand-white shoes, and some Harvards are even begin-ning to talk antique: "Those teeny-boppers are a caution.

Getting the Message. Women, after years of going hatless, are now covering up again. At the moment, the vogue for hats is running strongest in Paris, where the noctambules show up at La Coupole in Montparnasse wearing floppy Garbo-style fedoras, gaucho hats with chin straps, and overgrown

ABOVE-KNEE SOCKS newsboy caps. One reason that hats are back on top is that there is suddenly much less hair underneath. Short haircuts, among them what Parisians call le Farrow and l'Artichaut, are replacing the elaborate bouffant hairdos that made hats hard to wear. Paris' Alexandre has already shorn Elizabeth Taylor, Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Audrey Hepburn and Shirley MacLaine. And while Elsa Martinelli, Sophia Loren and Jean Shrimpton have so far resisted the shears, they are all tucking their hair under short wigs to achieve a similar effect. Manhattan's Kenneth, who gained fame as the architect of Jackie Kennedy's bouffant extravaganzas, has switched to the short crop. Explains Kenneth: "Short skirts need a small, close head, and my clients are getting the message. Short skirts also mean new lengths in

stockings. Courrèges recommends tennis socks that rise to mid-calf; Ungaro pulls his stockings two inches above the knee. And for Palm Beach, the Duchess of Windsor is packing along a pair of Givenchy's vellow knee socks to go with her Dior cullotte. Whatever the length, bright, solid colors are in and applied dimensional texture is out: the pattern, if any, is now being knit right into the fabric.



You don't have to be Jewish

Everywhere, ongoing fads are picking up momentum. Among the campus set, wall posters depicting its heroes and anti-heroes are bigger than ever. "When wa-

ter is boiling, it's hard to tell when it gets hotter, but the fad hasn't IS reached its peak," says FUN Martin Geisler, owner

Manhattan's Регsonality Posters. Right PROTEST BUTTON now the Monkees are the most popular of his 70 posters; other favorites, each for \$1, include Chairman Mao, Drac-

ula, the Hell's Angels, Shirley Temple, Humphrey Bogart, Allen Ginsberg in his Uncle Sam suit, and Peter Fonda on a motorcycle. Also prized: the offbeat "You Don't Have to Be Jewish to Love Levy's subway poster ads for rye

With posters go protest buttons, and they are popping up dirtier than ever-at least in the eyes of the Manhattan district attorney's office, which is now prosecuting a Greenwich Village retailer for selling "obscene" buttons. The offenders ranged from Pornography Is Fun to pornography unprintable. But for Civil Liberties Un-

ion Lawyer Robert Polstein. banning buttons is restricting freedom of expression. "What young people see clean," he argues, "older per-

sons see dirty. Rhino Desk, Ostrich Bar. With fads turning on and fading out with the dizzy psychedelic speed of a discothèque slide projector, the old, posed Bachrach stu-



TIME, MARCH 24, 1967

dio shot may be becoming passé. A Columbia University philosophy migor. 24-year-old Julie Motz, has set herself up in business making 20-minute-long. 16-mm. Budhr. kor 20-00, every presellent, say, or a New Jersey American Legionnaire), shooting candidya and in color from dawn to dusk. So far she has been banned only from Manhatanis '21" Club ("It bothered the other has been of the budhered the other has been of the budhered the other bear of the budhered to the budhered the other to be compared to the budhered to

And what makes the perfect setting to view an instant lim biography? Right now in Chicago, it is the animal furniture-sculpture of French Designer Francios-Navier Lalanne. Delighting the throngs at the Art Institute are his furnishings, including a flock of 22 woolly-coater, furnishings, including a flock of 22 woolly-coater, furnishings, including a flock of the property of the

Lalanne's prices are equally fantase ics 510,000 for the sheep or the housely, 252,000 for the rhino. Among the happy few who have chosen to afford them: Designer Yves St. Laurent, who foreigner Yves St. Laurent, who foreigner years are the state of the foreigner of the prices of the prices of the metal board serving as a bar. And why does Lalanne spend his time creating such extraveguin fancies? His answer such extraveguin fancies? His answer spring: "For the most elementary reason—el annues me."

HOBBIES

The Souvenir Detectors

Once, successful Civil War memento collectors needed only a vague knowledge of where skirmishes had been fought and a sharp eye for rusty buckles, buttons and musket balls that lay for the taking in the battlefield grass, No more. Since the centennial battlere-enactment craze in the early '60s, the search for souvenirs has come to require 1) the battlefield instincts of a field commander, 2) a shovel, 3) a strong back, 4) a talent for telling lies with a straight face, 5) an ability to fend off enraged farmers, 6) a snakebite kit and, most important, 7) a metal detector.

On any springtime-sumy Sunday in the South, particularly in Georgia, where Sherman's march cut such a vas where Sherman's march cut such a vas selfish) safari of as many as 500 relic collectors can be found crisscrossing acrefully over the once bloodied ground. Each wears earpheness connected to a cered by transistor batteries, which transmits a constant hum through the earn-phones. Whenever it finds metal, there is a sudden crescendo to the hum, the team of the control of the cont

since little of any value is left on the surface any more.

Refighting the Bottles. The detectors range in cost from \$35 (for a 30-lb. World War II surplus piece) to \$139.50 (for a streamlined, 3-lb. Metrotech model). The discoveries they have produced range in value from tin cans and tenpenny nails (worth nothing and found everywhere) to a \$10 California gold piece dated 1849 (worth \$1,250 and found near Savannah).

Success, the souvenir detectors believe, is a matter of historical background as well as on-the-scene instinct. Gene Purcell, 26, a seasoned detection expert and proprietor of the Blockade Runners, an Atlanta shop that deals in sales or swaps of Civil War accounterments, outlines the procedure. "I get



HUNTING FOR RELICS IN GEORGIA With a little luck, you're an addict.

me a spot on a battlefield." he says, "and I go sit down and lean up against a tree and smoke a cigarette, and I hink. If I were fighting here, where Over behind that hig rock." So I detect here. Or I figure, If the troops left New Hope Church one day and their destination was a day's journey, where would they likely have camped." So would be so that the composition of the co

It doesn't take much luck for a man to become an addict, Jim Watterson, 31, an Atlanta luggage salesman, has been detecting for a year. "If anyone had ever told me I'd be excited about finding some rusty iron in the ground, I'd have told them they were cray," he says, Yet he was at the Blockade Rumers last work of the same than the same

Gone with the Wet Wash. One of the most successful detectors, Atlanta Insurance Agent Tom Dickey (brother of National Book Award Poet James Dickey), has turned up so many Civil War projectiles over the years (nine the projectiles over the years (nine the years) of the projectiles over the years (nine showened to have been seen fast). The project flows will collapse if he displays them. He says flast) that "the best finds are made been heat flast." Possibly, But farmers who own land that includes Civil War ground not yet beat flat are fully aware of the buried booty they may own, and they cross post services the project of the pro

To seasoned searchers, the antagonion of a landowner is almost as sure a tip-off as a sudden hum from his detector. "When I ask a farmer if we can dig on his land and he says yes, I don't even take the detector out of the car," says Dickey. "But if he says, 'Hell, no,' then I know the place is loaded."

Risky as trespassing may be (Dickey once landed in jail for doing it), relic collecting carries even more dangerous potential, for some of the shelfs dug up are still explosive. There is a cherished story among relic seekers about a South Carolina woman who for years had stand for her backyard washtub until one day one exploded, blasting wet clothes all over the neighborhood.

CONSERVATION

The Way of the Dinosaur

The Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel, the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander and the Colorado River squawfish—to say nothing of the timber wolf, the grizzly bear and the American alligator—may soon go the way of the dinesaur; to extinction

the way of the dinosaur: to extinction. According to Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, no fewer than 78 native American species-14 mammals. birds, six reptiles and 22 varieties of fish -are on the brink of vanishing from the earth forever. In almost every case, their deadly enemy is man. The Indiana bat, for instance, is in danger because the caves in which it lives have become tourist attractions and because of acts of vicious vandalism (two boys killed 10,000 in Carter Cave, Kentucky, pulling them off the ceiling and trampling them to death). The Florida alligators are on the decline because of commercial poachers; the Atlantic sturgeon because of polluted waters; the peregrine falcon because of farmers' pesticides: the dusky seaside sparrow because of the mosquito-control program at Cape Kennedy.

Udall's list was the first issued under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966. Unfortunately, the law gives the Federal Government almost no muscle to back up the Secretary's urgent plea. Udall's only real prerogative is to publicize the list and add hopefully, "An informed public will act to help reduce the dangers threatening these rare animals."

SHOW BUSINESS

NIGHTCLUBS

The Mood Merchants

Some enchanted evening, when a fellow meets a girl for cocktails for two, life is just a bowl of cherries. The music goes round and round-an unchained melody or a fascinating rhythm-and it seems like old times. It's just one of those things. Like a marshmallow moon in a buttermilk sky, it's magic. Whippoorwills call, 'Swonderful, Delightful, Delirious. Delovely.

Or so it can seem when the moods are manufactured by that offbeat brand of musician, the cocktail pianist. The sign outside says "Music for Hand Holders," but he plays for not only the bewitched but also the bothered, bewildered and just plain bombed. His salon have at least one velvet-lined cave where night-lifers go to swig and sway to their favorite mood merchants. Among the best of them:

► Cv Walter, at Manhattan's Drake Room, who has patrolled the bar beat for 30 years, is generally considered the dean of cocktail pianists. A sometime composer, he plays novel and harmonically inventive arrangements, numbers among his devotees such celebrities as Noel Coward and Lynda Bird Johnson. Sipping gin and Coca-Cola, he holds forth six nights a week from 6 p.m. until 1 a.m., earns \$20,000 a year. He cannot abide sing-along customers, discourages them by "changing keys so often that they become confused."

▶ Ernie Swann, at Detroit's Salamandre room, prides himself on living up to the customers does not bother him, especially since they put up to \$200 a week in tips on his piano. His secret, he explains, is that "I don't play at them; I make them come to me.

Norman Wallace, at Chicago's Mon Petit, is a singer in the tradition of Mabel Mercer-quiet, cool, reassuring. In the '40s, he wrote songs for Edith Piaf: later he tried his hand at musicals in New York before migrating to Chicago, where he leavens a Continental repertory with up-tempo show tunes and a few Beatle ballads. The social set and young marrieds think he's keen. Says one fan: "His French songs give me the feeling of not being in Chicago, which many of us find very gratifying at the end of a day."

▶ Judy West, at Los Angeles' Red Roulette room, is a kind of Patti Page of the keyboard. Combining elegance and brash good humor, she bounces freely



CY WALTER



IIIDY WEST



NORMAN WALLACE



For the bewitched, bothered, bewildered and just plain bombed.

is a saloon with carpeting, usually sporting a get-away-from-it-all name like the Shangri-la or the Windjammer. The lights are low, and the prices are high. And what escape the customer cannot find in the alcohol and easy ambiance, the cocktail pianist provides with a painless medley of ballads, show tunes, light classics and, inevitably, a Happy Birthday or two.

More than just live Muzak, the best of the cocktail pianists "play the room," alternating from up-tempo numbers to dreamy lullabies to suit the mood of the audience. Requests are encouraged (current favorite: Lara's Theme from the film score of Doctor Zhivago), but in many instances the cocktail pianist is more prized for his fellowship than his musicianship. Table hopping between sets is essential, and any pianist worth his arpeggio greets the entrance of old customers by sliding into their favorite numbers. Though the proliferation of jukeboxes

and discothèques has winnowed the ranks of the cocktail pianists since their heyday in the 1950s, most U.S. cities motto "You're a Stranger Here Once." Between gulps of Liebfraumilch, he listens sympathetically to the troubles of the drinkers who huddle around his piano bar, treats each individually with an appropriate number drawn from a repertory of 2,000 songs. "I've always had a feeling for the other side of the piano," he says. Looking like a walrus in repose, he plays for three hours at a clip, occasionally breaks out his "polished Louis Armstrong voice." He claims that his version of Canadian Sunset is great for loosening up his upper arms

and shoulders. ► Matty Cortes, at Miami Beach's Yacht South Seas, a 171-ft. ship formerly owned by the Woolworth family, is a 38-year veteran of the cocktail circuit, specializes in the sophisticated songs of the 1930s and '40s. Hunched over his piano in the ship's dimly lit, couchlined salon, he plays with a rolling, lilting style that is guaranteed not to rock the patrons or the boat, which is moored at the 79th Street causeway. The son of a New York Philharmonic percussionist, he says that the chatter of the from Latin to folk, Hawaiian to Dixieland, but is most effective in numbers with a hint of country twang. An attractive divorcee, she has a large following among the men, to whom she plays as deftly as she plays the piano. She can be either nursemaid or seductress, gauging her attack by "the differ-ent stages of drink." Says she: "If they're looking at me, I try to entertain. If they're occupied with themselves, I just sit back and sort of mess around.

▶ Nappy Gagno, at Boston's Merry-Go-Round Lounge, has been rising atop the lounge's rotating bar for twelve years. He has an uncanny memory for the favorite tunes of conventioneers who return only once every two or three years, bones up on a little red notebook in which he keeps the names of patrons, their physical characteristics and their songs. With a spotlight trained on his hands, he sometimes plays Mozart and Chopin, remembered from his days at the New England Conservatory, Like all cocktail pianists, he is philosophical about lack of attention. "When they don't listen," he says, "I listen myself.



That's the beauty of the IBM Selectric Typewriter. The single printing element lets you change type styles without changing typewriters.

Use one style for business letters. Switch to another for billing. Another for office memos and bulletins

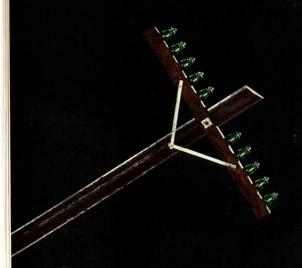
You'll find several distinctive type faces to choose from (even special styles with scientific or mathematical symbols

With the IBM Selectric, you can change type styles whenever you please and in just five seconds. Someday all typewriters will work like this. But why wait?





This pole is a victim of the underground.



GT&E is involved in a movement to put phone cables underground in areas served by General Telephone Operating Companies. With other GT&E companies like Automatic Electric and Lenkurt Electric helping, new ideas keep coming. New style telephones. New service features. Innovation from the GT&E family brings *your* family a better world.

Innovation in communications comes from GT&E. Expect it anytime from any member of the family.





730 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

THE LAW

INVESTIGATIONS

How Much Force?

Ramsey W. Hall, 26, son of a North Carolina judge, was a topnotch graduate student in English at Nashville's Vanderbilt University. He was a big man, 6 ft. 2 in. and 220 lbs., and as far as anyone knew he was gentle and restrained. One night last January he went berserk: three policemen tried to subdue him. Ever since, Nashville has been up in arms over the fact that in the subsequent fight he was killed by the police.

On his last day alive, a day pressured by exams, Hall got a speeding ticket from a traffic cop who recalls him as "very courteous." He conferred normally with an English professor, then walked into a grocery store, phoned a girl in Mississippi he barely knew and asked her to marry him. "I am intoxicated with love," Hall said. He began crying and laughing: a policeman was called, and drove him home. Later, Hall spoke wildly to his landlady, Mrs. Aline Johnson, and started kicking the door between their apartments. Shortly before midnight. Mrs. Johnson called the police, and three officers arrived. "I wish you'd just talk to him," she said

Deep Concerns. Hall rebuffed the police, demanding to see an arrest warrant. Suddenly he pushed Mrs. Johnson down an outside flight of six steps and started swinging at the cops. All were smaller than he. Together they knocked him down, but Hall fought free. Patrolman Joseph W. Jackson, 28, clubbed him on the head with his night stick: the stick broke. Hall grabbed the broken stick and slugged Jackson. With that -and before his fellow officers could get back into the struggle-Jackson drew his pistol and fired six times, killing Hall.

"I would give anything if this had

never happened," said Jackson, who had never used his gun before. "I exercised what I felt was my best judgment. and I did what I thought I had to do." Nashville Police Chief Hubert O. Kemp agreed with him, went on TV within hours after Hall's death and called it "a clear case of justifiable homicide

Others were not so sure. "We are deeply concerned with why three armed policemen could not handle one unarmed student," said Baxton Bryant, executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. More than 1,400 Nashville teachers and students petitioned for a full investigation, and the local U.S. attorney called in the FBI for a study (still under way) in case any issue of federal rights arose

Responding to the outery, Nashville District Attorney Thomas H. Shriver went to work. Hall's body was exhumed, and an autopsy report indicated that the cop's bullets had gone through his neck, chest, right arm, right side and back. The Davidson County grand jury, devoting 32 hours to the case, heard testimony from Vanderbilt University Hospital Psychiatrist John Griffith that he and three other psychiatrists had analyzed the patterns of Hall's behavior and concluded that he was not under the influence of drugs, including LSD. Hall, said Dr. Griffith, was probably the victim of a sudden "psychiatric illness of psychotic proportions" that erupted

"less than 24 hours prior to his death." Not Enough Training. Under Tennessee law, a policeman is empowered to use deadly force if he is in danger of great bodily harm-and possibly even if he only thinks he is. Concluding its hearings, the grand jury has just refused to

To many in Nashville, the case suggested a different and perhaps broader problem. Before assuming his duties two years ago, Jackson received only 13 weeks' training-obviously not good enough to prevent him from panicking to the point where he had to use all six bullets in his service revolver to discourage an assailant.

THE SUPREME COURT Out of Legal Limbo

In 1964, the usually enlightened campus town of Chapel Hill, N.C., jailed scores of faculty and students for trying to desegregate local public accommodations. To keep the demonstrators quiet, Solicitor (Prosecutor) Thomas Cooper used a ploy of keeping them in a kind of legal limbo by indefinitely postponing their trials. Last week the Supreme Court voided the ploy, and in the process made history: for the first time, the court extended the Sixth Amendment right of speedy trial to all American courts.

The case involved Zoologist Peter H. Klopfer, 36, of nearby Duke University, who had joined several other professors in a Chapel Hill restaurant demonstration. Two of the professors were beaten; all were arrested for criminal trespass (possible rap: two years). When Klopfer got a hung jury. Judge Raymond Mallard declared a mistrial. Subsequently, the Supreme Court tossed out similar trespass" cases in light of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which desegregated public accommodations. But Klopfer remained in icopardy: 18 months after the indictment, Judge Mallard allowed Solicitor Cooper to make use of a "nolle prosequi with leave," meaning the power to reinstate the prosecution at any time he

Klopfer felt that he could not leave home for speaking engagements or a planned year's study in Germany. He could not even stray very far from the courthouse: Cooper would suddenly and temporarily call up the case, sending a squad car to haul Klopfer from the classroom to the courtroom. Klopfer demanded a trial, but North Carolina's top court rejected his request-putting him in Cooper's power indefinitely.

Archaic Rules. The right to speedy trial was articulated as long ago as Magna Carta (1215) and later in the Sixth Amendment (1791) for the purpose of preventing prolonged detention without trial. Today, most states apply the right to defendants on bail or in jail; one modern purpose is to prevent erosion of trial evidence. But Klopfer was out of luck in North Carolina, which restricted the right only to defendants in custody.

In voiding the nolle prosequi last week, the Supreme Court simply continued its recent trend of gradually "incorporating" the Constitution's Bill of Rights in the due-process clause of the 14th Amendment, which is binding on states. But what is speedy trial? While a few states require trial anywhere from two to six months after indictment, federal courts require only no "unnecessary delay," a phrase that sometimes allows delays of several years. And who is en-









The Maximum Security travelers check.

All travelers checks give you security. But ours give you the maximum.

We've built a security network of 25,000 banking offices around the world where you can get lost checks refunded fast.

Just take your purchase receipt to the nearest of these offices, show some identification, and sign a piece of paper. You'll get a prompt refund on the spot. In cash or new travelers checks.

No other travelers check has a system like this, so prompt, so complete, so built for your needs.

How do you find the nearest refund offices? In the

Continental U.S., call Western Union Operator 25. Abroad, we've supplied every hotel you're ever likely to stop at with a list of the nearest offices. We're

very thorough.

Of course, you can cash First National City Travelers Checks anyplace—they've been welcomed for 63 years.

All this makes for maximum security.

First National City Travelers Checks Sold by banks everywhere.

Even the clearest message doesn't get read sometimes. That's why Mead designs corrugated containers that can stand up to mishandling as well as handling. That way the things you buy arrive in one piece. Not all good container | containers ideas come from Mead. But you'd be amazed how many do.



titled to speedy trial? In federal and most state courts, the current answer is: only those who specifically demand the right-a constitutional anomaly that may reach the Supreme Court one of these days.

Here's why you need Mead container engineering.



This is not an offering of these shares for sale, or an offer to buy, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.



423.574 Shares

The Seven-Up Company

Common Stock (\$1 Par Value)

Price \$22.50 per share

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Glore Forgan, Wm.R. Staats Inc. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Kidder, Peabody & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Dean Witter & Co. Smith, Barney & Co.

March 16, 1967

JURIES

All Deliberate, Little Speed

Many veniremen are obviously eager to be among the twelve jurors who will sit in judgment on Richard Speck, 25, the adrift seaman who is accused of murdering eight student nurses in Chicago last July. A middle-aged pastry cook from Peoria, Ill., assured a quizzical prosecutor, "I've not discussed the case nor heard anything about it on the radio. I'd be fair, all right." Yet when Speck's court-appointed attorney, Gerald Getty, asked her if she thought she could honestly find Speck innocent, she shook her head and replied, "No, it was taking life, after all." She was excused -as 431 other veniremen have been in the four weeks since Speck's case was called in the Peoria courtroom of Illinois Judge Herbert C. Paschen. By last week only eight jurors had been selected in one of the slowest pretrial impaneling procedures in U.S. history.

Judge Paschen is taking great pains to avoid repetition of the outcome of the 1954 trial of Cleveland's Dr. Sam Sheppard, who was found guilty of killing his wife, only to have the verdict upset by the U.S. Supreme Court because of prejudicial press coverage. Yet it is not the judge, but the defense and prosecuting attorneys who are taking all the time. Each is questioning prospective jurors carefully, and is being cut off by Paschen only if he becomes unusually

long-winded. Nevertheless, many people were wondering if the Peoria proceedings were dragging more slowly than was really necessary. In the heavily publicized fraud trial of Influence Peddler Bobby Baker in January, it took only one day to impanel a jury. Federal Judge Oliver Gasch said, "I see no reason why jury selection should be the slowest process in the American system of justice." The process is much swifter in federal courts, because judges-not attorneys-usually question prospective jurors. But even without the built-in difficulties of digging up unprejudiced jurors for Speck, the Peoria selection was destined by Illinois state law to be a seemingly endless process. Besides dismissal of jurors for cause, the prosecution and defense both have 20 peremptory challenges (meaning the dismissal of potential jurors without explanation) on each of the eight murder charges-making a total of 320. At week's end no less than 194 such challenges remained to be made.

A Chicago court gave up two weeks ago, after five weeks of impaneling in the murder case of Robert Lassiter, charged with starting a tavern fire that killed 13 people. With on eight jurors picked, the defense successfully moved for a bench trial without jury.

The Time Machine.

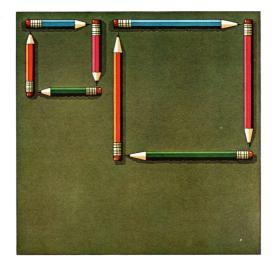
Some people make a big thing about making copies. We don't. We make a compact electrostatic copier that fits on a desk or table. It costs about \$300 less than other good electrostatic copiers.

We call it The Time Machine. Because it saves you Time. A flick of a switch is all it takes to make clear, dry, perfect copies of anything on paper. Including letters, newspaper clippings, photographs and the like. Legal size, or letter size or even 11" x 17" forms. How much time will our Time Machine save you? Frankly, we don't know. It depends on how many copies you make a day. What we do know is that the Ditto Electrostatic Copier is the fastest electrostatic copier you can buy.

We, at Ditto, think our copier is ahead of the times. And so do many of America's leading companies, who have one in every department. Why don't you mail the coupon for more information? All it costs is a nickel stamp. And a little time.



CAN YOU ARRANGE THESE 8 PENCILS TO MAKE 3 SQUARES OF EQUAL SIZE? (No part of any pencil may extend beyond the edge of any square)



Want a hint? If we give you one, it won't be the first time we've made life easier for you!

We've put tabs, pull strips, and zippers on containers and packages. Just so they'd be easy to open. And now we've even topped that with the Roll Top vacuum canyou just pull a ring and the whole aluminum too lifts off!

We made bacon packages so you can open and close them. Same goes for a loaf of bread. (We're the company that developed the first end labels for bread wrappers—way back when.)

Two recent "easy life" discoveries are: The Ringdiscoveries are: The Ring-! Tile can—a driphess paint can you open with literally one lwist of the screwdrizer. And the MiraVue" container, a new way to package sliced cheese. It's like a cheese dish—you just lake out a slice and close it up light as new again.

There are a lot more things on the fire. For a simple reason. We spend 20 million dollars a year looking for them. In all the areas into which we have diversified: container and packaging products, consumer products, service products, chemical broducts. Now about that hint! Since we've made life so easy for you, we're going to make you work for the solution. No hints!

American Can Company Creative products that shape your future. 100 Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017





you're not carrying American Express

Some people still don't have an American Express Card because they're afraid of losing it.

They're afraid some stranger will run up a whopping bill at their expense. That might happen to people with other

credit cards.

We protect our cardholders.

If you do lose your American Express Card—simply call or wire the nearest American Express Office. We cover your losses the minute we hear from you.

Even if you don't miss your American Express Card—and someone goes charging around with it—we've got you covered, whether you call us or not.

We cover you with liability protection for all losses over \$100. Free!

for all losses over \$100. Free! So relax. Chances are you'll never lose your American Express Card anyway.



questioned credit at airlines, restaurant

THE PRESS

REPORTING

The Napalm Story

It has been told so often, in so many publications and on so many TV programs, that no one ever thinks to question one of the more shocking horror stories of the Viet Nam war: that thousands of Vietnamese children have been savagely burned by U.S. napalm. Only last week a CBS-TV program on the war showed a supposed victim. Dr. Benjamin Spock has not only made the accusation in print; he has also helped form a "Committee of Responsibility to Save Vietnamese Children." The trou-ble with the story, says New York Times Medical Columnist Dr. Howard Rusk, is that it is not true. Reporting from Saigon last week after a painstaking investigation, Rusk said he was unable to find a single case of a child who had been burned by napalm, and he heard of only a few.

The doctor is not a man to close his eyes to such suffering. As chairman of the department of rehabilitation of New York University's College of Medicine, he is one of the U.S.'s leading experts in the art of restoring the afflicted.* Part of his life's work has been to help the war-wounded make a comeback-first in World War II, then in Korea, and now in Viet Nam, where President Johnson has asked him to coordinate privately financed rehabitita-

tion programs

Danger of Gasoline, His latest trip to Viet Nam, in fact, was taken primarily for medical reasons. He was anxious to see how an amputee program, which he started 15 months ago. was progressing. As he visited 20 hospitals from the 17th parallel to the Gulf of Siam, he was struck by the fact that some 85% of admissions were for disease and accidents. Some of the accidents involved gasoline burns. Because the cost of charcoal and kerosene has soared, some Vietnamese have tried to make do with stolen gasoline; hundreds have been burned in the resulting explosions. Of all the burn cases-by accident or by non-napalm weaponrythat came to his attention, only 5% required plastic surgery.

As for war casualties. Rusk discovered that most were caused by the Viet Cong, who follow a deliberate policy of killing civilians. In a hospital in the Mekong Delta, Rusk came across a five-year-old girl who had lost both legs at the knees. The Viet Cong raided her village, and when they discovered that all the men had fled, flung grenades into houses where the women and children were hiding. At another hospital, Rusk witnessed the arrival of 17 civil-

* Among the famous patients he has helped rehabilitate: Joseph Kennedy, Roy Campa-nella, Martyn Green, Vincent Lopez.



DR. HOWARD RUSK



ians who had been badly mauled when their bus ran over a Viet Cong land mine-one of the principal causes of war injuries. A six-year-old child died before Rusk's eyes.

"The load of casualties superimposed on the already overburdened hospitals is unbelievable," Rusk concludes. But the U.S. has kept the system from collapsing and will continue to do more. "It has always been our policy to help the sick and the wounded, whatever the cause, and this we are attempting to do in Viet Nam."

The Bombing Story

As New York Timesman Rusk destroyed the napalm myth, the London Economist just as effectively disposed of another anti-U.S. allegation: that U.S. bombers are indiscriminately killing South Vietnamese civilians. U.S. bombing policy, noted the Economist, is based on "two apparently contrary, yet complementary principles. In certain special zones or in areas where full-scale operations are being waged against the enemy, the bombing is devastating and relentless. But in areas which contain civilians, the most elaborate ground rules are in force to try to stop them from being hurt."

As an example, said the Economist, no air strike can be made unless the local province chief gives his approval. This may often result in delays that allow the enemy to escape. "British television viewers," said the Economist, "who are conditioned to regard the air war in Viet Nam as an unrelieved exercise in American brutality, could profitably observe this curious partnership between American pilots and Vietnamese officials

Before bombing commences, continued the Economist, the target is pinpointed by observers, who "reconnoiter the area for hours in slow-flying aircraft, often at great personal risk. If



BURNED VICTIM OF LAND-MINED BUS

there is a possibility of hitting civilians, the whole thing is usually called off. In some areas of the Mekong Delta that have been declared "friendly," U.S. patrol boats are forbidden to return enemy fire for fear of hitting civilians. B-52 bombers, used only in full-scale open fighting, are electronically controlled and have a "remarkable" degree of accuracy. "The picture is reasonably clear." concluded the Economist. "Perhaps never before has a belligerent wielded such a preponderance of power with so much restraint "

NEWSPAPERS

A Jackie Exclusive

"And the stares and pointing, and the stories . . . The strangest stories that haven't a word of truth in them. great long analytical pieces written by people you never met, never saw. I guess they have to make a living, but what's left of a person's privacy or a child's right to privacy?" Jacqueline Kennedy's understandable complaint appeared in a rather unprivate placean article about her, her children and her life since the assassination in the New York World Journal Tribune. The basis of the story was a lengthy interview she gave to W.J.T. Editor Frank Conniff and Columnist Bob Considine. Stretching the interview over three successive days, the paper made the most of what it described as its "dialogue" with the "beauty known as Jacqueline, the sprite called Jackie, widow of a slain President, loving mother of his daughter and son."

Jackie, thinks Conniff, was anxious to combat the barrage of unfavorable publicity caused by William Manchester's book The Death of a President. "She's a fighter for all her frail beauty." he maintains. During the Manchester episode, she called Conniff several times for advice; in turn, he asked for a



JOHN, JACKIE & CAROLINE AT MANHATTAN ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE To see the stone is part of knowing.

favor: the interview. An old friend of both Jack and Joe Kennedy, Connilf was hardly likely to be hostile. Jackie imposed no conditions on him, as she had on Manchester, nor did she ask to read the copy ahead of time. "She trusted us not to make it sensational," says Connilf.

Picture of Trovoil. The interview began in front of the Guggenheim museum (where a beatmik type "swept off hir rakish Astrakhan hat and stood transfixed"), then moved on to the transfixed of the transfixed of the trescock sundade, and ended up at a friend's Fifth Avenue apartment. Connifl and Consider are unabashed admirers of "the young woman who bears such assorted burdens as Gallup's pronouncement that moved the proting of the pr

mired person of her sex in the world
... a woman who has been on the
best-dressed lists most of her adult life
... the smile that had launched a thousand magazine covers."

As Conniff is the first to admit, the interview contains no startling revela-tions or disclosures. But when Considine stops painting his elaborate word pictures and lets Jackie talk, it gives a clear, poignant picture of her present life-along with its travail. Her children, for instance, are sometimes targets of madness or abuse. "I still haven't gotten over that strange woman." recalls Jackie, "who leaped at Caroline as we came out of church on All Saints' Day. She shouted at the poor child, 'Your mother is a wicked woman who has killed three people! and your father is still alive! It was terrible, prving her loose." On another occasion, a group of children decided to follow Jackie and John home from school. One of them kept shouting at John: "Your father's dead, your father's dead." "You know how children are," says Jackie. "They've even said it to me when I've run into them at school."

Tacful Deletion. Not that Jackie is trying to protect her children from the past. "It want to help John go back and find his father," she told the newsmen. "It can be done. There was that stone his father placed on a mound during his visit to Argentina a long time ago, and then when I took the children there later. John put a stone on top of his standard and the standard was to the standard with the standard was to the standard with the standard was the standard with the standard was the standa

Conniff and Considine tactfully avoided mentioning Dallas and deleted an exuberant remark Jackie made praising Bobby: "I'd jump out of the window for him." Conniff is so pleased with the interview that he plans to run t

Sigh of Relief in Toledo

A stalemated strike that has kept Toledo's two newspapers, the morning Times and the afternoon Blade, shut down for nearly five months, was finally settled last week. Not that the two sides had ever been all that far apart. The unions were asking for a two-year contract with a \$24-a-week raise; the company offered a 28-month contract with a \$20 raise.

Bitterness was the problem, Bargaining sessions produced only fits of temper. Negotiations were derailed at one critical point when the crusty publisher of the papers, Paul Block Jr., denounced the Newspaper Guild for taking scholarship money from the CIA. The only bright spot was a remarkably professional daily paper that the unions put out on a collection of antiquated presses; it reached a circulation of 80,-000 and was actually making money. Agreement, when it came, was a result less of bargaining than of mutual wearing-down. It reportedly provided for a two-year contract and a \$21 raise. Now the unions must ratify the contract.

MILESTONES

Diversed, George Blake, 44, British diplomat turned Soviet spy, who trigington a national prison-security scandout a national prison-security scandout of London's Wormwood Scrubbs, where he was serving a 42-year sentence, and presumably fled the country; by Gillian Blake, 33: on grounds of cruelty: after twelve years of marriage, three children; in London.

Divorced. By Edwin Russell, 52, publisher of the Harrisburg Partiot-News; Iris Paine Russell, 40, wealthy descendant of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilit; on grounds of "incompatibility of character"; after 18 weeks of marriage (which took place last October, just 24 days after he was divorced by her second cousin, Lady Sarah Spencer-Churchilli; in Juárez, Mexico.

Died, Victor A. Johnston, 66, longtime Republican senatorial campaign director, known as "the silver fox of Capitot Hill" because of his handsome white mane and his sharp nose for turning up election funds, who in 18 years raised uncounted millions to help such candidates as Harold E. Stassen, Joseph McCarthy, Robert A. Taft, and Barry Goldward; and counted as one for the property of the property of the port last year for Oregon's Mark Hatield, whose dovelike stand on Yiel Nam soured many powerful G.O.P, moneymen; of a heart attack; in Milard attack; in Mila

Died, Arthur Lewis Miller, 74, longtime (1943-59) Republican Congressman from Nebraska, a practicing physician-turned-conservative legislator who devoted his career to fighting what he considered "socialist giveaways" such as foreign aid, public-power projects and all welfare programs; of heart disease; in Cheyy Chase, Md.

Died, Geraldine Farrar, 85, soprano at the Met during opera's golden age, who won her early triumphs in Europe before going home in 1906 to debut at the Met, where she reigned for 16 years of tumulitous addulation through 493 performances in 30 roles, blending brated tenor, before suddenly retiring in 1922 at the peak of her career; of a heart attack in Ridgefield, Com-

Died, Alice Tisdale Hobart, 85, and there, who sailed to China to visit a sister in 1908, stayed on to marry a noil-company official and crissross the land until 1927, when she settled down in the U.S. to spin her impressions into novels, first Oil for the Lamps of Chima. a 1933 besteller and 1935 movie, followed by six others (The Innocent meated with foreboding of endless strife because of the clash of races and cutres; of cancer; in Oakland, Calif.



Try to convince Eve Cartwright that she needs one place for the family savings, another to keep a checking account and somewhere else to take out a loan?

She'd probably laugh all the way to her Full Service bank!

You get more for your money at a Full Service bank

	Full Service Banks	Savings and Loan Assns.	Mutual Savings Banks
Savings Accounts	1	Las	1
Checking Accounts	V		
All Kinds of Loans	M		
Every Banking Service	1		



KINETICS

Labyrinthine Fun House

The Patriarch of Venice could hardly believe his seys when he put on the trick spectacles at the prizewinning display of Argentina's Julio Le Parc, 18, at the Venice Biennale last summer. In front of the eyeholes loomed shiny flaps of metal reflecting his own disbellef. Argentine military brass, puffed out with pride that their countryman had wouth

round works of art. "Rather than take my art seriously," he explains, "the spectator should laugh when he enters the room." The cream of the jest Le Parc generally keeps to himself: that his lighthearted approach and kinetic wizardry are based on more than 20 years of training and seven of theorizing.

A machinist's son, young Julio entered the Buenos Aires Academy of Fine Arts at 15, evolved from naturalistic painter into op artist under the influence of the works of Klee, Mondrian and Vasarely. He emigrated to Paris in 1958 and two years later, with a handful of other young Parisian art-

LE PARC BEFORE (& BEHIND) HIS CREATIONS
Don't bother about how seriously.

tured their own images, then freakishly elongated them as they pressed the foot pedal that set the sheet in motion.*

Youthful American collectors knew exactly what to do with Le Parc's exhibit when it arrived at Manhattan's Howard Wise Gallery last week. Few could afford Le Parc's larger zebrastriped mobiles or a unit of multiplepushbutton boxes or a unit of multiplepushbutton boxes or a unit of multiplepushbutton boxes or up to the nearly identical, spidery shadow pictures and smaller, tinkling aluminum abstractions at prices ranging from \$135 on up.

Cheoting Chooters. As far as the young and adventurous are concerned, but on Le Parc sums up what is happening in art. How seriously they take him is a question that doesn't bother Le Parc at all. He describes his own work as "a labyrinth, a fun house, a release from the conventional, uncomfortable world." He is all against the high seriousness with which erfities and museums sur-

Actually, the judges gave Le Parc the prize in painting for lack of a better category. In view of the increasing number of works that defy the usual classifications of "painting" and "sculpture," they also recommended that in the future, categories be dropped entirely. ists, formed the highly experimental Groupe de Recherche d'Art Visuel. One of the group's "researches" consisted of passing out Le Pare's cheating cheaters, along with chairs and shoes set on kangaroo springs, to passers-by on the St. Germain and Montparnasse boulevards. The man in the street loved them, though many were a trille mystified by

The man in the street loved them, though many were a trifle mystified by an accompanying questionnaire that asked, among other things: "This demonstration seems to you a) useful, b) stupid, c) amusing, d) pretentious?"

Fixing the Fleeting, Since then, Le

Parc's techniques have grown more sophisticated. He now uses motors to animate many of his pieces, creates the effect of lights, including some there bound so that the spectator sees himer than the special solitors of the Le Parc feels that light and movement are an improved way to convey today's "Once." he says, "things were more crenal. Art was made to be eternal. Cathedrals were built to be eternal. Cathedrals were built to be eternal. Today, people feel differently. Fashions change, automobile styles change. Everything is more fleeting."

PAINTING

Enhanced Beauty

One of the most pampered and mysterious ladies of the Italian Renaissance took up official residence in Washington last week. With a minimum of fanfare, Leonardo da Vinci's Ginevra dei Benie (ece olor), aguired from the private collection of Prince Franz Isset II of Lichtenstein for more than \$5,000,000 Lichtenstein for more than \$5,000,000 spiendor in the National Gallery's Lobby B." a small anteroom with a 28-ft. ceiling, limestone walls and a marble floor.

The painting was protected by a bullet-resistant Pickiglas case surrounded by crimson velvet and framed in a period frame specially adapted for it by Manhattan Framemaker Robert Kulicke (who charged S1,240 for 62 hours' work). Visitors could observe both the 51-in. by 141-in, portrait and the juniper-and-laurel device on the reverse side of its wooden panel, inscribed with a scroll: Virtuten Forma Decorat (Beauty Enhances Virtue).

Berenson's Command. What was immediately apparent as Washingtonians
filed past the most expensive painting
in history was that their respect for its
virtues had been distinctly enhanced by
virtues had been distinctly enhanced by
among them who looked on the lady
would be able, with the best of intentions, to admire her for herself alone.
Washington's critics, however, welcomed the painting on esthetic rather
the Star's Frank Getlein sighed, "a
lovely thing."

To the National Gallery's courtly, rendire Director John Walker, 60, who has spent years negotiating for the painting, the present hoo-ha is simply proportionate to the prize. He has covered Ginery and Bernson, in 1930, "After 1 became curator of the National Gallery," Walker of the Proposition of the National Gallery," Walker erealls, "Beresons would say to me, 7 don't care what et beyong et as a constitution of the National Gallery," walker the proposition of the National Gallery, walker to get the Leonardo." die, 1 want you toget the Leonardo."

Complex as Life. Walker himself came to understand Berenson's insistence when he observed the lady at length while it was on loan at London's National Gallery between 1951 and 1953. "This picture," he explains, "has a mysterious way of growing on you the more often you see it. To me, Ginevra is utterly fascinating, more fascinating than the Mona Lisa, a miracle of psychological insight. Only once did Leonardo attempt to convey a mood of melancholy reserve, of disillusioned detachment, One feels, to quote Yeats, that Ginevra has 'cast a cold eye on life, on death.' Concludes Walker: "Mona Lisa's smile is without gaiety; Ginevra's somberness is without dejection. In these two paintings Leonardo has presented us with personalities as complex as life itself."

AMERICA'S FIRST LEONARDO



"GINEVRA DEI BENCI" DEBUTS AT WASHINGTON'S NATIONAL GALLERY

If she wants her own car, listens to progressive jazz, and talks about travel in space,



she's old enough to be told about TRW.

She's old enough to know that TRW makes about 184 parts for that car she wants so much.

She's old enough to be told, for example, that there are vital TRW parts in the stereo, car radio and color TV she enjoys.

And when it comes to those astronauts she admires, we think she should know TRW has been involved in 9 out of 10 U.S. space flights.

TRW is highly diversified. Very advanced in technology, with more than 200 worldwide locations.

As a leader in components and systems for electronics, space, aircraft, automotive, defense, and industrial markets, TRW doesn't even deal

directly with most people. Yet if a pretty 16-year-old should ask us what we manufacture for her directly, we're liable to say, "Most anything."



TRW INC. (Formerly Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Inc.), Cleveland, Ohio-Balanced diversity in Electronics, Space,

THE THEATER

Ticker-Tape Blizzard of Fun

You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running, by Robert Anderson, uses sex as a jump rope for four separate playlets, skipping over and over the subject all evening. The result is trifle obsessive but thoroughly enjoyable.

trific ossessive but thoroughly enjoyanle. The first one-acter is almost a Broadway in joke. Since Marati Sade accussioned audiences to the sight of a man's for a front confront on the properties of the properties playing the George Grizzard) with integrity fever wants to stage precisely that. In the opening scene of his play, a man will be offstage in the bath-room brushing his teeth. His wife, in the



BALSAM IN "WATER'S RUNNING"

One of life's little ironies.

adjoining bedroom, calls out something. Suddenly the man appears, sark naked, toothbrush in hand, saying, "You know I can't hear you when the water's running." According to the playwright, this will trigger a "shock of recognition" in the audience, penis pity, perhaps.

in Monators, Jedis Brig Scotters, Indian Maria Maria Maria Maria Mala Maria Masan appears. Anxious for the part but puzzled by its demands, the actor agrees to become fatter or thinner, remove his toupee, shave his chest—anything. As the real test of his abilities becomes clear to him, he begins to unbutton his shorts with a what-the-held becomes clear to him, he begins to unbutton his shorts with a what-the-held barvado. But life life involves that the barvado But life. Held remove is that the man who cannot bear a dirty joke, let alone cast a nude male.

The second and most attenuated of the playlets takes place in the basement showroom of a bedding store, and proves only that Eros is the god of youth and the goad of middle age. The third sketch striates humer with opignaney. A daughter is going off to college. Her mother (Eliene Heckart) pridefully modern, is anxious to turn the girl into a kind of one-woman pro-phylactic kit. The husband (Balsam) wants to preserve for his daughter something of the force, excitement and mystery of an intimately fortig man-his word and his heart, he is wounded at playlet's end by a generation that occasionally peleges neither.

Pure zany farce concludes the evening as a senile old couple, rocking-chair riveted and several times married, proceed to confuse spouses, names and places in a marital variation of the old "Who's on first?" routine.

Running would not skim along as effortlessly as it does if the cast did not slalom through the comedy with such dazzling grace. Martin Balsam, in particular, can be wacky, pathetic, puzzled and convulsive in sequence. Whenever Playwright Anderson's comic invention turns paper thin, Director Alan Schneider unturn start with binding finesse and bitzard of hilarity.

Cold Fire

That Summer—That Fall, by Frank D. Gilroy. Fate is a fury, and it cannot be dramatically served at room temperature. Like meteors, the heroes and heroines of tragedy consume themselves in flaming arcs of passion as they streak across the night sky of destiny. Playwight Gilroy (The Subject Was Rosses) has had the dubious inspiration to modernize the Phaedra plot of Euripides and Racine and play it cool. His drams is as incendiary as wet match head.

A paunchy, middle-aged Italian resturant owner (Richard Castellano) discovers that he has an illegitimate son from a long-past laison. The boy (Ion Voight) is 22, a blond sunburst who looks as if he had spent an eternity of the long that the long the long that the lon

later killed in a car crash.

Laconic to the point of taciturnity,
Playwright Giftoy seems to have performed a sort of Pinterectomy on his
dialogue without Pinter's flair for making silence crackle. The cast underplays
to the point of emotional invisibility,
a particular waste in the case of Irene
Papas. There are 2:500 years of trage
and as her film falcerus showed,
becould stead the fire of Olympus and set
Broadway ablaze.

Children's Hospital Medical Center. We replaced 12 policies with one.



Pretty Good Medicine.

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, is one of hundreds of institutions and businesses across the country with a Phoenix of Hartford OMNI Policy.

Why Phoenix? Because the single OMNI Policy can give broader protection, higher limits, and costs as much as 20% less than the old multi-policy arrangement.

Another Phoenix plus: the largest safety engineering organization of its kind in the country. It studies potential losses, works at reducing them.

Could your insurance coverage be improved? Call a Phoenix independent agent or broker. He'll give you the Green Light on business insurance. Just what the doctor ordered.

Phoenix
of Hartford

RELIGION

PROTESTANTS

Obedient Rebel

(See Cover) Of few men can it be said with absolute certainty that they changed the course of history. Jesus was one: so was Karl Marx, Still another was Martin Luther, friar of the Augustinian Order of Eremites, who 450 years ago posted his 95 theses concerning indulgences to the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church. There was nothing defiant or earth-shaking about the act itself-all theologians of the day publicly announced their willingness to debate a timely religious issue. Not until later, in fact, did Luther come to realize that his action of Oct. 31, 1517, was the

To Yale's Lutheran Historian Jarosa Pelikan, the Reformation was a "tragie necessity"—tragic in that it shattered the unity of Christendom, necessary in that it cleansed the church and restored man's faith in God to its Scriptural roots. It is equally rune that the Reformation is an unrealized hope and Reformation is an unrealized hope and belief practice of the control of the c

first shot in the war of words that was

to create the Reformation.

but there is also a great positive religious expectancy."

Rudderless Ship, Several theologians, in fact, have quite soberly wondered aloud whether the situation of the church demands the shock of another Luther. Even as it gropes toward ecumenical union, Protestantism stands threatened by secular inroads and spiritual indifference. Ranking church leaders openly question the relevance of Christianity, while old denominational quarrels have been upstaged by a new threat of schism; crisis-centered activists who see the church's function as worldly service, against heaven-glancing traditionalists who argue that Christ's message was to save souls not nations.

Given new impetus by a council that in many ways answered the Reformation demands upon it. Roman Catholicism frequently seems like a ship that has lost its rudder in high seas: almost very week a priest defects and marries, a theologian challenges defined dogma, new evidence appears that laymen are putting aside authority-given moral guidance to take a stand. Luther-like,

as conscience dictates.

Christian thoughts about a second Luther coincide with a remarkable surge of new interest in the first. Within the past 50 years, points out Theologian Pauck, there have been more books written about Luther than about any other Christian figure, including Jesus. According to Dean John Dillenberger of Berkeley's Graduate Theological Union, seminary students are showing a



Unity was shattered, but roots restored.

new interest in Luther's own writings, finding in them an existential kinship to that favored secular rebel with a cause. After Camus, During this anniversary year of the Reformation, there will be Luther-honoring services and seminars in Protestant churches around the globe—including services and seminars in Protestant churches around the globe—including several in East Germany, where the athesist Ubineria (right of the control of the protest of the control of the protest of the p

aspect of the Luther renaissance is that it is enthusiastically endorsed by Roman Catholics, whose post-conciliar hymbooks are patently incomplete if they do not include his martial hymn, and hymnoper of the control of the control

Today, the vast majority of Catholic theologians concedes that Luther was a profound spiritual thinker who was driven into open revolt by the corruption of the Renaissance church and the intransigent stupidity of its Popes, Jesui John Courtney Murray, for example,

calls Luther "a religious genius-compassionate, torical and full of insights." An American theologian teaching in Rome allows that "Luther was right on indulgences and on most theological points," and that his teachings on justification "are more palatable to me than Thomas Aquinas." After studying one of Luther's major doctrinal tracts, reports Father John Healey of the Jesuits' Woodstock seminary, "my students say that the only question we're not talking about today is the problem with the Hussites"-the pre-Reformation Bohemian heretics of the 15th century

Prophetic Figure, Appropriately enough, contemporary interest in Luther is proportionate to his direct impact on Protestant Christianity. Of the world's 230 million Protestants, 74.5 million call themselves Lutherans. Although a truly universal church, Lutheranism is strongest in Germany, Scandinavia and the U.S., where it is the third largest Protestant segment (after the Baptists and the Methodists). Three branches of the faith account for most

of the nation's 10 million Lutherans: the Lutheran Church in America, the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod.

Far more than other reformers, Luher towers over his century by the sheer force of his personality, Churchillian in its scope and complexity. Yale's Rolland his personality, Churchillian in scope and complexity. Yale's Rolland his heart modern hisgraphics of the reformer, says that "Luther is not an individual. He is a phenomenon." Dr. Jerald Brauer, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, calls Luther' more of the three of roar greatture of the properties of the personal propertings his greatest prophetic figure in post-Apostolic Western Christendor.

So large is Luther that every age has been able to find him ar religious hero to its own liking. To the Enlightenment, he was above all an individualist and rationalist who sneered at superstition and fought totalitarianism. The Romantic era saw Luther as a German nationalist, the robel against Roman imperialism. Turn-ot-the-century Christian liberals pictured him as a primitive

With John Occolampadius of Basle, Elector John Frederick ("The Magnanimous") of Saxony, Ulrich Zwingli and Luther's Wittenberg associate, Philip Melanchthon. Painted by Lucas Cranach the Elder, who in 1526 also reductionist who tried to return the church to its apostolic simplicity. Since Luther's fears, folibles and physical ailments are amply documented—notably in his own writings, which fill some 100 Edition—he has provided a wide target for psychoanalysts and playwrights. As successful case in point is John Osborne's Luther, in which the reformer came across as a manie-depressive lout, whose rebellion against the church was able case of constigation.

Human Saint, Luther defies easy characterization, however, since his life and work add up to a complex of paradoxes. An authentic spiritual revolutionary, he was at the same time a social and political conservative, wedded to the ideals of feudal society. A limpid preacher of God's majesty and transcendence, he was capable of a four-letter grossness of language. He was the archetype of individual Christian assertion; yet he could be brutally intolerant of dissent, and acquiesced in the suppression of those he considered heretics. Prayerful and beer-loving, sensual and austere, he was the least saintly, but most human, of saints.

Beyond personality, interest in Luther focuses on his efforts to solve the most fundamental of Christian problems: man's relationship to God. The answer that he found-that man is saved by God's grace through faith alone—is as old as Paul, but Luther's particular framing of it came precisely at the right moment. A few decades earlier, suggests Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the Lutheran Church in America. Luther the rebel might have gone the way of Jan Hus or Savonarola. who were burned at the stake before their ideas could gain momentum. And by the end of the 16th century, spiritual renewal of the church might have been achieved from within, perhaps by that



POPE DISPENSING INDULGENCES Salvation for sale.



charismatic figure of Rome's Counter Reformation, Ignatius Loyola.

No more than Loyola did Luther want to divide Christianity; for at least half of his life he was an unquestioning-ly loyal, devout Catholic, remarkable for his devotion in an age better known by its sinners than its saints. Born in 1483, the son of a Saxon miner. Luther had every intention of becoming a law-yer until, one day in 1505, he was caught in a sudden storm while walking acught in a sudden storm while walking both of the production of the production

Shear Monkery, Much to his unent's dismay, Luther keep the vow, two weeks later entered the Augustinian priory at Efrat. Luther was a pious cleric. "I kept the rule so strictly," he recalled years later, "that I may say that if ever a monk got to Heaven by his sheer monkery it was I, if I had nyself with gills, prayers, reading and other work."

What drove Luther to health-cracking rigors of austerity-he sometimes fasted for three days, slept without a blanket in freezing winter-was a profound sense of his own sinfulness and of God's unutterable majesty. In the midst of saving his first Mass, Luther wrote, "I was utterly stupefied and terror-stricken. I thought to myself, 'Who am I that I should lift up mine eyes or raise my hands to the divine majesty? For I am dust and ashes and full of sin, and I am speaking to the living, eternal and true God," No amount of penance, no soothing advice from his superiors could still Luther's conviction that he was a miserable, doomed sinner. Although his confessor counseled him to love God, Luther one day burst out, "I do not love God! I hate him!"

From Faith to Faith. Luther found that missing love in the study of Scripture. Assigned to the chair of Biblical

studies at Wittenberg University, he became fascinated and puzzled by the emphasis on righteousness in the Psalms and in Paul's epistles-notably Romans 1: 17: "For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith." As Luther later explained: "Night and day I pondered, until I saw the connection between the justice of God and the statement that 'the just shall live by faith.' Then I grasped that the justice of God is that righteousness by which, through grace and sheer mercy, God justifies us through faith. Thereupon I felt myself to be reborn and to have gone through open doors into paradise.

The doctrine of justification—the cornerstone of the Reformation—was not in itself novel or un-Catholic. Yet from this central teaching. Luther was that more blumly challenged the spiritual structure of post-mediesval Catholicism. If faith saves, man therefore has less need of clerical mediatron between him and the Almighty. If man is to have God's word, both written and preached.

Treasury of Merits. Luther's faithcentered theology ran strongly counter to the religious practice of 16th century Catholicism, which overemphasized the belief that man could earn his salvation, and the remission of temporal punishment for sin, by good works. Central to this thinking was the church's system of indulgences. In exchange for a meritorious work-frequently, contributing to a worthy cause or making a pilgrimage to a shrine-the church would dispense a sinner from his temporal punishment through its "treasury of merits." This consisted of the grace accumulated by Christ's sacrifice on the cross and the good deeds of the saints.



ldeals for every age.

All too frequently in church preaching, the indulgence was made out to be some sort of magic: a good deed automatically got its reward, regardless of the disposition of the doer's soul.

Armed with his new-found understanding of faith. Luther began to criticize the theology of indulgences in his sermons. His displeasure noticeably increased during 1517, when the Dominican John Tetzel was preaching throughout much of Germany on behalf of a papal fund-raising campaign to complete St. Peter's Basilica. In exchange for a contribution, Tetzel boasted, he would provide donors with an indulgence that would even apply beyond the grave and free souls from purgatory. "As soon as the coin in the coffer rings," went his jingle, "the soul from purgatory springs. To Luther, this was bad theology if not worse, and he promptly drew up his 95 theses.* Among other things, they argued that indulgences cannot remove at Leipzig. Luther blurted out: "A council may sometimes err. Neither the church nor the Pope can establish articles of faith. These must come from Scripture." Instead of offering him Biblical proof, Pope Leo X issued a bull demanding Luther's recarding—on pain of excommunication—that began: "Arise, O Lord, and judge thy cause. A wild boar has invaded thy vineyard."

In reply, the boar burned the bull. Luther had attacked indulgences with more than theological argument. In a calculated appeal to the growing spirit of German nationalism, his treatises compared to the growing spirit of German nationalism, his treatises compared to the spirit of German nationalism, his treatises compared to the spirit of German national spirit of German national

of them far more radical than Luther, appeared on the scene—Ulrich Zwingli in Zurich, the ex-Dominican Martin Bucer in Strasbourg, Thomas Münzer in Zwickau. More important, princes, dukes and electors defied the condemnation of Luther by giving covert support to the new movement.

In 1522. Luther returned to Wittenberg to put into effect a spiritual reform that became the model for much of Germany. The episcopate was abolished, since Luther had found no Scriptural warrant for the office of bishop. Clerical celibacy was abandoned, even for monks and nuns-and in 1525. Luther married a former nun, Katherine von Bora. The sacraments were reduced from seven to two: baptism and the Lord's Supper. Luther revised the Latin liturgy and translated it into German, allowing the laity to receive the consecrated wine as well as the Host, substituting a new popular hymnody for Gregorian chant. Emphasis in worship changed from the celebration of the sacrificial Mass to the preaching and

teaching of God's word. Civilization Transformed, By 1530, when a summit conference of Reformation leaders convened in Augsburg to draw up a common statement of faith (the Augsburg Confession) leadership of the movement had begun to pass out of Luther's hands. He continued to preach and teach the Bible in Wittenberg, but even sympathetic biographers have found it hard to justify some of the actions of his declining years. He endorsed the bigamous marriage of his supporter, Prince Philip of Hesse. He denounced reformers who disagreed with him in terms that he had once reserved for the papacy. His statements about the Jews would sound excessive on the tongue of a Hitler. By the time of his death in 1546, admits Biographer Bainton, Luther was "an irascible old man, petulant, peevish, unrestrained,

and at times positively coarse. The personal defects of an aging rebel do not in any way detract from the grandeur of his achievement, which ultimately transformed not only Christianity but all of Western civilization. Luther's conviction that all men stand equally naked before God constitutes the theological substratum justifying liberal democracy. His teaching on "the two kingdoms"-that man with his soul belongs to the church, and with his body to the world-contributed to the rise of the modern secular state. Luther's conception of the "priesthood of all believers" implied that man served God best in his daily existence-the basis of the Protestant ethic of work and achievement. His insistence that men must read God's word contributed to the spread of literacy. And in his own translation of the Bible-a rendering whose only peers are the King James version and the Latin Vulgate-Luther wrote a German of poetry and power that has been matched only by Goethe

himself. In effect, he created a common



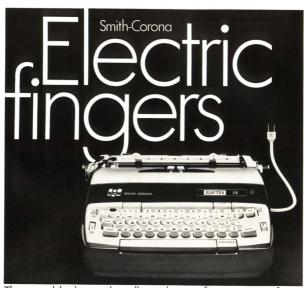
LUTHER AT THE DIET OF WORMS Captive to the Word of God.

guilt, do not apply to purgatory, and are harmful because they induce a false sense of security in the donor. Boar v. Bull, Within a short time the

German Dominicans denounced Luther to Rome as a man guilty of preaching "dangerous doctrines." A Vatican theologian issued a series of countertheses, arguing that anyone who criticized indulgences was guilty of heresy. Initially willing to accept a final verdict from Rome, Luther began to insist on Scriptural proof that he was wrong—and even questioned papal authority over purgatory. During an 18-day debate in 1519 with Theologian John Eck

n 1962 German Catholic Theologian Erwin Iserloh suggested that Luther simply mailed copies of his theses to two of his churchly superiors. Most historians believe that the traditional theses-posting story is probably accurate. hero. There, Luther once more insisted that only Biblical authority would sway him. "My conscience is captive to the Word of God," he told the court. "I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither honest nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise, God help me. Amen."

Revolt Against Rome, Excommunicated, Luther was saved from arrest and death by Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony, whose domains included Wittenberg, and given sanctuary stayed for nearly a year, during which he translated the New Testament into German Meanwhile, the revolt against Rome spread: in town after town, priests and town councils removed statues from the churches and abanched the Mass. New reformers, namy



The portable that makes all your hours of typing easier, faster.

Still writing longhand?

Try our new Smith-Corona electric portable. And watch your fingers fly. Almost as fast as you can think.

You'll be amazed how good you can be. Dash off longer letters. Breeze through executive reports. If you're a student, write letter-perfect themes.

With our 5 automatic repeat actions, one light tap ripples off a line of's, ----'s, ___'s, xxxx's or XXXX's.

You can power-space like lightning.

And, with our special Changeable Type'" Bars, you don't have to stop and write in math, language and other symbols by hand.

The price makes a Smith-Corona electric even more portable. You'll want to carry one right home.

And do all your writing almost as easily as using the telephone.

Except your fingers do the talking.



The world's first electric portables. Smith-Corona:



language for Germany, the necessary

prelude to nationhood

Catholic Scope, Out of conviction, Luther stood for truth at the expense of unity-but the truths he stood for are essential to the Christian church: the primacy of faith and God's word, the necessity of an ecclesia semper reformanda (ever-reforming church), and the centrality of Jesus Christ, The Lutheran heritage, sums up Theologian Joseph Sittler of the University of Chicago Divinity School, is "a tradition of profound, relentless, critical Biblical studies, a theological reflection of truly catholic scope, a type of piety nurtured by liturgical continuity with the old Catholic tradition."

Even after the break with Rome, church historians agree, Luther wanted only to reform the one true churchand not to found a new Lutheran denomination. With that in mind, many contemporary theologians agree that he could hardly fail to be displeased by much of the present condition of the

churches.

One object of Luther's wrath might well be the bureaucratization of the churches. Although one target of the Reformation was the overweening power of the Roman Curia, hardly a U.S. church exists without a frightening quota of red tape and organizational concern. "The Law of Moses may have been abrogated," glooms Yale Historian Pelikan, "but not Parkinson's." Bureaucratic business goes hand in hand with clerical direction of the churches. "It is one of the great ironies of history." says Dean F. Thomas Trotter of California's Claremont School of Theology, "that whereas Protestantism began as an anticlerical movement, by and large today, at least in America, it is a movement of

the clergy. Brownie Points. An even graver charge is that in much of Protestantism -including many of the churches that bear Luther's name-his central insight into the primacy of faith has been lost in a bog of building campaigns, service agencies, relief programs and other church-instigated "good works." American Christianity, charges Lutheran Theologian Martin Marty, has fallen back on precisely the kind of spiritual error that the Reformation was designed to combat. The typical parishioner, adds Marty's colleague at the University of Chicago, Theologian Brian Gerrish, feels that he has "done something that puts God in his debt if he puts down a nice thick carpet in the chancel hall-a sort of afterlife insurance policy." Some laymen feel that all too many clerics are trying to earn what Marty calls "Brownie Points" by engaging in secular crusades—picketing against Viet Nam or for civil rights.

While the time may have arrived for another Luther, few Christian leaders expect one. For one thing, many Protestant thinkers are convinced that denominationalism is an obsolescent evil-the answer to Christian failings is not a revolt that creates still another new church. For another, a Christian distraught at the situation of the churches no longer needs to create a new spiritual community. Says Father Dino Bellucci of Rome's Gregorian University: "Today, it is possible for a man to leave the organized church and try to remain a Christian outside organized Christianity"—the path chosen by English Theologian Charles Davis when he recently left Catholicism (TIME, Dec. 30).

A new Luther would almost certainly be as much of an unpredictable surprise to Christianity as the original was. There are Protestants as well as Catholics who believe that a modern reformer has already appeared, in the person of Pope John XXIII. "If we think functionally of someone who opened up the church to reform," contends Claremont's Dean Trotter, "the closest to Martin Luther has been Pope John." Catholic Philosopher Michael Novak of Stanford suggests that Luther's spirit of reform is most likely to be embodied, if at all, by someone totally outside Christianity. "The Luthers today are not in the established church," he argues. Novak suggests that the impulse for reformation today is in the New Left. Lutheran Liturgist Edgar S. Brown agrees that should a new Luther materialize, he would most likely turn up as "a novelist, poet or dramatist"-someone with the gift of words that Luther had "to get at men's minds and hearts and grab them.

Guilt & Fear, Whether or not a new reformer appears to shock Christianity out of its malaise, churchmen agree that the old Luther still speaks directly to many of their current concerns. Although theologians have trouble trying to translate justification by faith into contemporary terms-a discussion of the subject at a 1963 meeting of the Lutheran World Federation broke up in total bafflement-few Protestants are prepared to repudiate it. Yale's Pelikan insists that "there is some relevance to a thought whose entire concern is how to cope with guilt, anxiety and fear.

Anglican Bishop C. K. Sansbury, general secretary of the British Council of Churches, suggests that Luther's basic insight into justification by faith "fits in very closely with the findings of many psychologists. When you think of all the nervous breakdowns, which are caused by the fact that people have built up some great image, this is still a liberating doctrine: that even when you slip up, you lay the whole lot at the feet of Christ, and you go on from there. All the striving and fear and anxiety goes. This seems to me a rediscov-

Reflections from an Irregular Planet

Martin Luther was nothing if not eloquent, on everything both sacred and secular, A sampling of his opinions:

On God: "God uses lust to impel men to marriage, ambition to office, avarice to earning, and fear to faith. God led me like an old blind horse.

On the Pope: "You are a servant of servants, and more than all other men you are in a most miserable and dangerous position. Be not deceived by those who pretend that you are lord of the world. They err who exalt you above a council and the church universal."

On Himself: "They are trying to make me into a fixed star. I am an irregular planet."

On the Priesthood of All Believers: "When a Pope or bishop anoints, he may make a hypocrite of a man, or an anointed image, but never a Christian. The fact is that our baptism consecrates us all without exception, and makes us all priests.'

On Preaching: "Do not try to imitate other people. Center on the shortest and simplest points, which are the very heart of the matter, and

leave the rest to God."

On Celibacy: "My advice is, break the bonds, let each follow his own preference whether to marry or not to marry. The ministry was intended to train a church, with pastors living among the people and keeping house

as other people do. Such men should be granted permission to marry, in order to avoid temptation and sin. For, if God has not forbidden them. no man should or may do so. The Pope in making such a rule has no more power than if he were to forbid eating, or drinking, or the performance of other natural functions, or growing fat.'

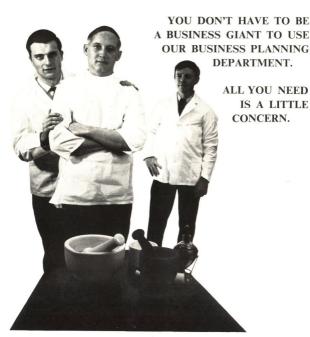
On Marriage: "There is a lot to get used to in the first year of marriage. One wakes up in the morning and finds a pair of pigtails on the

pillow which were not there before. On His Wife: "Mea Katie, meus Christus. I give more credit to Katherine than to Christ, who has done so much more for me.

On Ritual: "As wealth is the test of poverty, business the test of faithfulness, honors the test of humility, feasts the test of temperance, pleasures the test of chastity, so ceremonies are the tests of the righteousness of faith.

On Church & State: "Two kingdoms must be sharply distinguished; the one to produce piety, the other to bring about external peace and prevent evil deeds.

On Secular Rulers: "A wise prince is a rare bird indeed; still more so a pious prince. They are usually the greatest fools or the worst knaves on earth. They are God's jailers and hangmen, and His divine wrath needs them to punish the wicked."



One of the most serious threats to any firm is death of an owner or key man. So if you have a going business—any size—you ought to know about our Business Planning Department. It's designed to help you keep your business yours—whether it's a close corporation, partnership, or all your own. How does it work? Yers simple.

A team of our life insurance specialists analyzes your business, shows you where you stand, and recommends the protection you need. Of course, what you do about these recommendations is up to you. It's a matter between you, your attorney and your Ætna representative.

Behind this professional service is a thorough understanding of the businessman's problems. After all, more U. S. businesses have group life and group annuity plans with Æthan than with any other company. And over half a million firms rely on us for their casualty and property protection, too.

So with Ætna's Business Planning Department, it's not your size that counts. It's your concern for your business. The service is free. Why not try it?



Don't miss National Geographic: "Yankee Sails Across Europe," on CBS-TV, Saturday evening, April 8.

Better Sound From ROBERTS TAPE RECORDER STEREO SYSTEM 3 Luxurious walnut furniture pieces to fit any decor



ROBERTS MODEL 1725W

. Capture your favorite records or FM multiplex programs on tape . Full stereo and mono Record and Play . 18,000 cycle audio with 4 speed option, including the New Long Play Speed of Tomorrow-17/8 ins . 2 stereo speakers acoustically \$299 95





Windsor seed isn't cheap. But it grows into the most beautiful green bargain you ever saw.

ARE IT AT AN AN AN AR AR AT AN **COLLEGE STUDENTS**

Undergraduate, graduate, part-time Represent Time Inc. on campus. Sell TIME, LIFE and SPORTS ILLUSTRATED at special student rates. Earn liberal commissions: no paperwork or billing. Inter-

ested? Write today: Time Inc. College Bureau, TIME & LIFE Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020 Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch - Relieves Pain For the first time science has found a

new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve nain - without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all - results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)-discovery of a world-fam

research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or eintment form under the name Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug ery of the sheer wonder of God's grace."

Recent Luther research has emphasized the strong streak of secularity in his thought, which amounts to a virtual command for the Christian to live his faith in action. Traditionally, Luther's doctrine of "the two kingdoms" has been taken to imply that Christians should not interfere in the affairs of state. But Union Theological Seminary's Pauck points out that Luther, in his tract On Civil Government, argued that a Christian must disobey a political ruler who expects him to disobey the will of God. It is no accident that the martyred anti-Nazi hero of the World War II German resistance, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, was a Lutheran.

Christly Neighbors, Lutheran Leader Franklin Clark Fry suggests that a proper interpretation of the reformer's teaching is that faith must find its exmany of his ideas: the vernacular liturgy, the priority of Scripture, the church as the people of God who all share in the priesthood of Christ.

Temporary Movement, Protestant scholars, in turn, have been rediscovering how much of Luther was essentially Catholic-his lifelong devotion to the Virgin Mary, his belief in the efficacy of confession, his respect for a moderate amount of ceremony in worship, his spiritual debt to medieval mysticism. One leading Lutheran scholar, Dr. Carl Braaten of Chicago's Lutheran School of Theology, insists that Protestant union with Rome is precisely in accord with the reformer's wishes. "The Reformation was always meant to be a temporary movement," he contends. "When the Roman Catholic Church is reformed, there will be no justification for a separate Protestant church." He



LUTHER TRANSLATING BIBLE (CIRCA 1525) Not so much an individual as a phenomenon.

istential expression in service. Luther advised his followers to be "a Christ to your neighbor"-which means, says Fry, that one has to be the servant of everybody by love. Part of my service to my fellow man through love, in this age, is to make sure that he has his rights, to make sure that no man is robbed by society before he has a chance to live in society." Luther's conviction of man's equality before God implies that "I have to rebel with all the heat that is in me against any man's being submerged in this world."

Both Catholic and Protestant theologians agree that the founder of the Reformation is an apt starting point in today's quest for Christian unity. "Luther is an appropriate symbol of ecumenical says Chicago's Sittler. "His encounter, protest was a protest by a child of the church in the name of the church Catholic for the sake of the renewal of the church Catholic." Roman scholars agree and-more than four centuries laterthe Second Vatican Council adopted believes that any unified church structure would have to accept the papacynot as an infallible magister but as "a

symbol of the unity of the church." But Luther does not offer to the church any easy, adaptable solutions to Christian troubles. What he presents is something more: the exemplar of what a man of faith can and must be. In a dark age obsessed by pain and trouble, Luther was above all an "Easter Christian," dominated by the memory and promise of Resurrection, the hope implicit in God's word. He also possessed in full measure the quality that the late Paul Tillich, himself a Lutheran, summed up as "the courage to be." For Luther, the life of faith was an existential risk; commitment to God was a summons to follow conscience and Christ-to sacrifice, dissent, even to death. Today, as in the 16th century, the believer will find few better guides than the words of God's obedient rebel at Worms: "Hier stehe ich, Ich kann nicht anders."

Georgia-Pacific digs deep for profits... a quarter-mile below its trees!

November 30, 1962, was a routine day for the crew harvesting 75-foot oaks on Georgia-Pacific's Keen Mountain timberstand in southwestern Virginia, But. 1,350 feet under the mountain, mining history was being made. The deepest coal mine shaft in North America was reaching its target: a seam of the highestquality metallurgical coal available for making top-grade steel. The coal deposits are leased from Georgia-Pacific and the mine is owned jointly by Island Creek Coal Company and Republic Steel Corporation. The mine is designed to yield 2 million tons of coal a year, Last June, Island Creek tapped the rich seam a second

time, now 1,170 feet down. Yield is expected to equal that of the deeper mine. This seam should support three more mines of the same capacity.

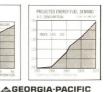
240 Million Ton Reserve

By leasing coal rights under our forests to Island Creek and 24 other companies, this land works twice as hard for us: a source of forest products above, a source of royalty income below. We have coal reserves of 240-million proven tons on our lands in Virginia and West Virginia. In addition, 15 lessees operate 283 active natural gas wells on a royalty basis on Georgia-Pacific timberlands. This gas is marketed in large Southern and Eastern cities.

Coal, Gas Demand to Soar

Industry figures show demand for natural gas and coal in the United States increasing dramatically by 1975. World consumption is also expected to rise. That's why we look below the roots of our trees for a source of profitable earnings in the years to come. Managing its forest lands above and energy resources below the ground is another reason why Georgia-Pacific lives up to its reputation as the Growth Commany.





Beergio-Placific owns or controls approximately 35 billion board feet of timber.

Dur forests are menaged on a sustained yield basis if We are growing maner imbare soch year than we harvest for our operations, G.P. mineral reserves include 10.0 years' supply of gypsum. For further information write.

Georgio-Pacific Corporation, 375 Park Aemus, New York, New York, 10.092 or 421 S.W. Sikh Avenus, Partond, Oregon 972604.

Plywood / Poper / Pulp / Chemicals / Wood Products / Gypsum / Natural Gas / Metallurgical Coal

knows where it's growing in the energy business.





This is our smallest, hand-operated postage meter for small mailers. It does just about everything our biggest meter does. It just does it a little slower, and costs a lot less.

You don't have to be big business to need a postage meter. Take our little desk model, for example. It costs just \$7.00 a month and an initial fee of \$32.50. It lets you print the exact postage you need on envelopes and postcards. It prints postage on gummed tape for packages. It prints your own little advertisement alongside the postage. It moistens envelope flaps. It keeps track of how much postage you've used up and how much you have left. It saves you a lot of trips to the post office. And it eliminates that old stamp box full of sticky stamps.

Pitney-Bowes
Postage Meters, Addresser-Printers,
Folders, Inserters, Counters
& Imprinters, Scales, Mailopeners.



IN A BLIND RAGE, MRS. JONES VOWED:

"No more dirty cleaning jobs for me. In our new house, I want clean, flameless electric heat."

Knowledgeable Mrs. Jones. She knows flameless electricity is the clean way to heat a house. Because electric heat is flameless, light-colored walls look light-colored longer. Furthermore, drapes, curtains (and venetian blinds!) don't need heavy cleaning so frequently.

But cleanliness isn't all. Flameless electric heat is so gentle, even and wonderfully quiet. So dependable and efficient. So automatic, too. Many systems give you individual room temperature control.

Moreover, because there are few or no moving parts, maintenance and repair costs stay low. And with flameless heat, no dollars are wasted up the chimney in smoke. Today, over 2,500,000 families find it reasonable to own and operate; and there's a system to fit any home. Or any building where people work, play, live, learn or worship. Talk it over with your electric utility company soon. Flameless electric heat is the heart of clean, convenient Total Electric Living.

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Edison Electric Institute 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017

For all types of buildings, total electric design offers new comfort, cleanliness, efficiency.



IN HOMES: Across America, more and more families are discovering the cleanliness and joy of Total Electric Living.



IN OFFICES: Total electric design provides more usable work space, and permits more flexible interior arrangement.



mits simultaneous heating and cooling. Expansion is easier, less costly. Maintenance stays low.



IN CHURCHES: Electric heating or cooling is practicable in single rooms or areas—quickly and on demand.

U.S. BUSINESS

BANKING

Billion-Dollar Decision

The gossips had been busy since January. At first the rumor was that William McChesney Martin, 60, wanted to retire when his current four-year term as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board expires March 31. Shortly after that was denied, word got around that President Johnson did not intend to reappoint Martin. Last week a Pebble Beach, Calif., bankers' conference hummed with talk that the President had

penditures that seemed necessary to arrest inflation. But if the Administration was reluctant, Martin was not. He not only read the danger signals but persuaded the Federal Reserve-over Johnson's personal and public proteststo raise the cost and cut the supply of money. Only last month he salted that wound by stating that "markets don't wait for Presidents.'

When he testified last week before the House Banking Committee, the prestigious central-bank boss once more demonstrated his independence of the tive labels, flout traditions, flaunt new ideas. Dewey Daane, 48, a Harvardtrained former Treasury aide, likes to call himself a "neo-Keynesian swinger." His was the key vote in the board's 4-3 decision to raise the discount rate-the interest that the Fed charges member banks for borrowing-from 4% to its present 41% in December 1965. George Mitchell, 63, onetime director of finance for the State of Illinois, holds that the Fed may need a whole new set of monetary weapons to deal with tomorrow's checkless society, which will be managed



GOVERNORS DAANE, MAISEL, BRIMMER & MITCHELL





CHAIRMAN MARTIN

That last version had better be the right one.

finally made up his mind. He had written Martin, so the story went, asking him to serve a fifth term as chairman.

As far as businessmen, bankers and most politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are concerned, that final version had better be correct. In 16 years on the job, Martin has grown to be a symbol of monetary integrity; he is inflation's most powerful Washington foe. His departure not only could shake the business confidence that Johnson covets for his Administration, but it might undermine faith in the dollar abroadparticularly among Europeans who can act on their misgivings by swapping dollars for U.S. gold. A high Canadian finance official echoed a common sentiment when he warned: "If Johnson doesn't reappoint Bill Martin, it will cost the U.S. one billion dollars in gold."

Salting the Wound, Whatever the President's decision, it is not difficult to understand his reluctance to keep Martin around. In 1965 and election year 1966, the Johnson Administration shied away from the higher taxes or lower exAdministration. If Congress should cut Johnson's budget by \$5 billion, Martin suggested, he might even go so far as to withdraw his important support of the presidential request for a 6% surcharge on income taxes at midvear.

The Activists, Whatever Martin's fate. though, the style of the Federal Reserve Board's seven-man board of governors has already undergone radical change. Elm logs still crackle in the fireplaces inside the Federal Reserve Building on Washington's Constitution Avenue: lights go off and doors are locked at 5:30 p.m. The physical pace remains leisurely enough to allow Martin, long since recovered from the surgery that hospitalized him last year, to resume his habitual afternoon tennis game. But in contrast to the cloistered detachment of the governors of the '50s, today's board is remarkably activist.

The transformation can be traced largely to the board's four junior members-all economists, all appointed since 1961, all independent enough in word and deed to blur old liberal-conservaby "a monetary cyclotron built from a network of computers."

Andrew Brimmer, 40, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and the first Negro to sit as a governor of the Fed, packs his frequent speeches with unprecedented detail about the board's thinking. Sherman Maisel, 48, an easymoney housing expert who taught at the University of California, has startled most colleagues by faulting the Treasury (for selling gold for \$35 per ounce), the Budget Bureau (for incomprehensible bookkeeping) and the Council of Economic Advisers (for bad liaison with the Fed).

If he chooses, the President will soon be able to add another monetary liberal to the Fed's changing line-up. Under an obscure civil service rule unearthed recently, Charles N. Shepardson, 71, the board's sturdiest conservative, must retire by May I unless Johnson overrides the regulation. With or without Chairman Martin, it would seem, the once staid Fed has become a temple of

HOUSING

Partners for "Pigayback"

To a greater degree than any other large segment of U.S. business, the housing industry depends for its health on a hefty and often erratic supply of credit. With good reason, many builders, lenders and manufacturers of building supplies blame Washington for the uneven flow of mortgage money. And in last year's tight-money squeeze, they were so starved for funds that homebuilding fell to a nine-year low of 1,228,000 new nonfarm starts. Last week six major materials-making companies teamed up to try to reduce housing's dependence on federal credit and the vagaries of national economic policies.

Led by U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc., the manufacturers formed their own mortgage-finance company and announced its intention to offer 10%-down-payment loans without Government backing to buyers of homes priced as high as \$40,000 or occasionally more, "There's an overwhelming need for this sort of thing," said Ply-wood-Champion President Gene C. Brewer, "Because of its fragmented nature, the industry is being manipulated at the will of agencies beyond its control-or even its advice. The time has come to help not only ourselves but our customers.

Modest Nest Egg. The new company, Home Capital Funds, Inc., will lend 15% of the price of a home, and such traditional mortgage sources as Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Minneapolis-based Investors Diversified Services will pick up another 75% to create a 90% loan. The arrangement is called "piggyback" financing because it avoids risky second mortgages, involves a single joint loan on each house. Brewer calls it "a virtual partnership" between lenders and manufacturers "to assure a continuous flow of money to buyers at rates and down payments they can afford."

Home Capital starts with a modest nest egg of \$2,000,000 put up by Plywood-Champion, Andersen Corp., Armstrong Cork, Kaiser Industries, Masonite and Reynolds Metals. By borrowing as much as twelve times that amount from banks and other sources of capital-much as consumer- and autofinance concerns do-Home Capital expects to be able to make loans on some 7,000 homes within 18 months. The money will go primarily to buyers of new, one-family homes through mortgage bankers across the U.S. With more capital and borrowing, Home Capital aims at financing 100,000 homes a year by 1972, will reduce its own risk by insuring the loans with Milwaukee-based Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp.

Ambitious though the goal may seem. piggyback mortgaging has already caught on in Canada, where Central Covenants, Ltd., formed on the initiative of Alcan Aluminium, Ltd., has arranged low-down-payment loans on some 7,000 homes since mid-1964. In the U.S., Weyerhaeuser and General

Electric offer somewhat similar financing plans on a limited scale.

The Tilt. Manufacturers have moved into mortgages partly because of investors' increasing distaste for Government-backed FHA and VA home loans. FHA loan terms in recent years have increasingly favored the cheap end of the market. With an FHA mortgage, a buyer need put down only \$450 for a \$15,000 house; for a \$33,000 home, on the other hand, the agency insists on \$5,950 cash—as against \$3,300 under Home Capital's plan. For a \$40,000 house, FHA demands a \$12,950 down payment v. \$4,000 under piggyback. Home Capital's loans will carry an extra 1% interest rate above whatever the insurance company normally charges On a 30-year, \$30,000 loan, that will add about \$5 to each monthly payment.



ANTITRUST'S TURNER More the nature than the volume.

MERGERS

A Short Pause for New Rules

Only last December, the Federal Communications Commission agreed that a merger designed to turn International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and American Broadcasting Co. into a \$2 billion telecommunications company was a good idea. Last week the FCC changed its mind. The reason for the reversal was simple: the merger is being strongly protested by the Justice Department's antitrust division-an agency that easily outranks the FCC in Washington's hierarchy. Bowing to the antitrust division's argument that the 1TT-ABC merger might impede competition and open ABC public affairs programming to pressure from ITT's foreign customers, the FCC, by a 4-to-0 vote (with three commissioners abstaining), called for new hearings.

The decision probably earned Jus-

tice's trustbusters temporary relief from recent complaints that they have been too lenient with big-business mergers. Such criticism falls most heavily on Donald F. Turner, 46, who in two years as Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust has become resigned to trouble. "There are strong emotional views on antitrust," he says, "ranging between those who think it is too tough and those who think it so soft as to be antiquated." Now he is mostly under attack as being too soft, by critics who note that in 1966 "large firm disappearances" (acquisitions of companies with \$10 million or more in assets) increased for the fourth consecutive year without notable opposition from Justice.

Sophisticated Dangers, Plaguing Turner even more than the sheer volume of mergers, though, is the changing nature of such activity. Once, most corporate marriages were either vertical (between suppliers and customers) or horizontal (between competitors). The Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts defined the terms for such mergers, and the Supreme Court interpreted the definitions in their strictest sense. Laws and precedent are much murkier regarding the "conglomerate" unions that now account for 70% of merger activity.

In a conglomerate merger, a company takes over another in a different field, as in last week's announcement that tobacco-producing P. Lorillard Co. is planning to consolidate with Schenley Industries (see following story). To the trustbusters, conglomerate mergers offer some sophisticated dangers. Potential stifling of competition-as in the ITT-ABC case-is one. Another is reciprocity. One circumstantial example of reciprocity currently cited by Government lawyers involves Armour & Co., which as a meat packer is a major customer for railroad shipping space. Armour, in a conglomerate merger, bought out Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton, a manufacturer of railroad equipment. And now, to the disapproval of the government and the outrage of competitors, B-L-H has been getting 90% of new hot-box orders

Pending Guides. How are Turner and his men to deal with such problems? Neither Congress nor the courts have thus far spelled out specific rules covering conglomerates. The first firm guidelines may come before summer, when the Supreme Court is expected to act on the acquisition of Clorox bleach by Procter & Gamble.

Meanwhile, Antitrust Chief Turner is biding his time. But the shift in merger emphasis has already meant a personal shift of sorts. As a professor of law at Harvard, and an antitrust expert before his federal appointment, Turner took a liberal view of mergers. In the Harvard Law Review, he argued that courts should be "hardest on horizontal mergers, easier on vertical, and least severe on conglomerates."

Turner now seems less and less enchanted by the popular argument that conglomerates should be approved in



EVEN THOUGH LYNCHBURG has its own water supply, folks still come by for the cool water from Jack Daniel's limestone spring.

They've liked our water since the days when the spring was Lynchburg's only source of water. And they've always thought it was the best drinking water around. Well, we know it's also the best for making whiskey. You see, it's completely iron-free, and it runs at 56° year-round. This means it's just right for making Jack Daniel's. A sip, we believe, will tell you why we set such store by our spring.



© 1966. Jack Damed Distillery, Lem Medicer, Prop., Inc.
TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF BY CHOICE • DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP., 384), TENN.

order to benefit consumers by economics achieved through sheer size. Addressing Los Angeles' Town Hall Forum two weeks ago, Turner argued: "In those instances where larger size will indeed carry with it greater efficiency, such efficiency will sooner or later be achieved by internal growth-the avenue by which, I wager, most economies of scale have historically been realized."

To the Package Store

Fearing that the smoking-and-cancer scare may be hazardous to their fiscal health, cigarette makers have long been hedging their futures by tracking down merger opportunities. Lately, the trail has led to the package store. Liggett & Myers last year took over the U.S. importer of J & B Scotch whisky. American Tobacco bought nearly all of Chicago's James B. Beam Distilling Co. last fall, and will soon purchase control of the Buckingham Corp., importer of Cutty Sark Scotch. When its turn came, P. Lorillard Co. decided to try a little tippling too.

Useful Shot. In Manhattan last week, Lorillard announced plans to acquire Schenley Industries for some \$350 million in new Lorillard securities. The deal will create a liquor-and-tobacco conglomerate with combined sales, including excise taxes, of nearly \$1 billion from more than 50 brands, including Lorillard's cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, candy and cat food, and Schenley's bourbons, Scotches, wines

and other potables.

Both companies could use a shot of some sort. The fifth-ranked U.S. tobacco company, Lorillard last year earned \$29 million on sales of \$510 million, but its profits have barely budged since the late 1950s, when its filter. Kent, stole the low-tar-and-nicotine march on the industry. Chairman Manuel Yellen, 54, last year offered a new filter brand, True, both plain and mentholated; though True is highly successful so far, sales have just begun to make up for its heavy introductory costs in a market now choked with competition.

Schenley's profits (\$20.5 million last year) should look good on Lorillard's books. And with its marketing-minded young management, Lorillard should soon be able to return the favor for Schenley, whose 1966 sales of \$478 million were only 2% greater than in 1957. Once the leading U.S. distiller, Schenley was overtaken by aggressive Distillers Corp.-Seagrams after the war. None of its leading brands (among them: Schenley Reserve blended whis-ky, Dewar's Scotch, I. W. Harper bourbon) are now the top sellers in their fields.

Reign's End. Detractors lay much of the blame to an aging but not notably mellow Schenley spirit: Chairman Lewis Solon Rosenstiel, 75. Rosenstiel founded the company shortly before repeal in 1933, and remains its dominant shareholder, controlling stock worth some \$55 million. Ever contentious, he



Time for a tipple.

has for decades feuded with the industry over various marketing practices; more recently, he has spent much of his time in and out of court waging private wars with, among others, his estranged fourth wife, his daughter, one of his own lawyers, and his Greenwich, Conn., neighbors.

Still robust and ever stabbing the air with his long cigars, Rosenstiel only last August gave up the presidency to Scots-born John Mackie, 55. Schenley-Lorillard merger terms and management details still have to be approved by directors and stockholders, but Rosenstiel at last seems ready to end his rambunctious reign. "He screams at you one minute," recalls one former Schenley staffer, "and then loves you the next." Schenley survivors may respond readily to some steady Yellen.



SCHENLEY'S ROSENSTIEL Ready to go steady.

ECONOMISTS

Edie's New Mind & Manners

Investment-counseling firms often seem to wield a power far out of proportion to their size. Bankers, business leaders and bureaucrats pore over their forecasts. Pension plans, trusts and mutual funds sometimes swing on their recommendations. And while no one claims that they can change the economy, they sometimes come close-simply by changing their own economists. Last week one of the leading consultants, Manhattan's Lionel D. Edie & Co., ordered just such a switch.

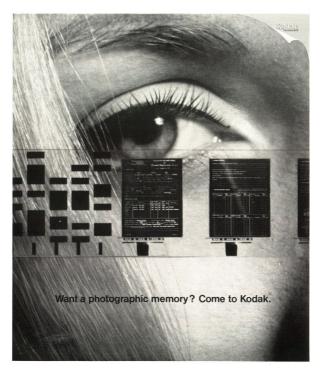
Out With the Aura. To take over its top titles of chairman and chief economist, the firm chose James O'Leary, 52, longtime, well regarded research chief of the Life Insurance Association of America. For Edie, which manages funds worth roughly \$2 billion and includes the Guggenheim Foundation, R.C.A. and Sears, Roebuck among its clients, the appointment promises a change in manner as well as mind.

For most of the past five years, Edie's No. 1 man has been voluble, Canadian-born Pierre Rinfret, 44, Rinfret, according to his own associates, never did "exhibit a large aura of humbleness." Nor did that aura grow after President Johnson, during a 1964 TV address, called him "a leading industrial economist" and reeled off figures from a bullish Rinfret forecast. Since last summer. Rinfret has been on the side of the bears, predicting a "mild recession" with no upturn in sight until at least the fourth quarter of 1967.

As it happened, Rinfret's relations with Edie soured along with his own views of the U.S. economy. Three months ago, Rinfret left Edie amid rumors of an abrasive management struggle. Now head of a new partnership, Rinfret-Boston Associates, he denies the strife stories, says he was simply eager to "have my own operation

Modulation & Moderation. Whatever the reasons for the falling out, Edie will now speak with a considerably more moderate-and more modulated -voice. A onetime Wesleyan University economics professor, O'Leary has been critical of what he considers to be Administration errors, such as the failure to order a tax increase last year. But he admits to being "nowhere near as much of a bear" as Rinfret. Moves to ease credit and to restore the 7% investment tax credit, he says, should help bring on "a change from a mood of moderate pessimism to optimism. And if still more stimulus is needed, O'Leary is confident that the Administration "will find that it does not need the 6% tax surcharge."

In fact, O'Leary asserts that "if the Government follows reasonably appropriate policies, some of the things that it is already doing will strengthen the economy, and we will see a rise in the second half of this year." All of which may run him the risk of getting the next presidential TV encomium.



With the mass of information modern business must keep at hand, Kodak's unique RECORDAK MIRACODE System offers uncommon advantages. This photographic memory system on microfilm not only "recalls" information on simple alpha-numeric command but, in a more human-like way, it recalls information by association and by content.

In data-processing terms, this means it selects data by boundary conditions. You just press a few keys, the MIRACODE unit runs through thousands of microfilm images...judges and selects the one or ones that meet your specifications... displays them on the reader screen, even makes paper prints, all in seconds. Information retrieval which frees your computer for computing.

For details, contact: Eastman Kodak Company, Business Systems Markets Division, Department NN-3, Rochester, New York 14650.

=RECORDAK Microfilm Systems by Kodak

MATRA 530







O.S.I. SCARABEO





More festive than the showmen.

WORLD BUSINESS

WESTERN EUROPE

Gloom Amid the Chrome The usual evecatchers were on hand

last week at Geneva's Salon International de l'Automobile where 78 carmakers from 13 countries bared their new chrome. Ferraris, Maseratis and Aston Martins gleamed disdainfully, while a Daimler reposed in a bed of rhododendrons. High performance and prices typified the new models. Italy's Fiat presented its \$5,859 Dino, boasting a Ferrari-designed engine, while O.S.I. of Turin produced the silvery Scarabeo, From France came the Matra 530, a Le Mans-styled model with a sloping tail, a Ford Taunus engine and a built-in roll-bar. Japan's Tovota came West with a 2,000 GT roadster labeled "James Bond." To be sure, Detroit-styled iron was there, but the square lines of Germany's new Opel Commodore seemed oddly more American than the nifty Mustangs and Cougars. And the canny Dutch drew crowds with a wicker-seated beach buggy named "Kini," built by DAF.
There's One Catch, While the show

was unfalteringly festive, the moods of the European showmen were mixed. Most optimistic were Italian manufacturers, whose 1966 sales were up 17% over 1965; this January, the Italians topped the same month a year ago by 27%. Fiat, by far the largest Italian automaker, sold 1,178,000 in 1966, an impressive increase of 231,567 in two years. In 1967, Fiat expects to top that by 8%, and considering its deal with Russia last year (TIME, May 6), longterm licensing prospects look impressive. No less hopeful are state-owned Alfa Romeo, with 68,000 in sales last year, and Lancia, with 36,000 in 1966 sales (up 9%).

In France, it is generally agreed that growth will continue, if at a lesser rate than the spectacular 25.5% of 1966. There is one catch: a continued bad domestic-sales record may spur further exports by Germany and even Great Britain, which has sagged sadly in this area. This would, of course, slice into France's foreign market that last year accounted for nearly 40% of her sales.

A Spotty Picture. Germany's firstquarter sales and production are 25% below the same period of a year ago. Crash efforts have been weak, as when VW reintroduced its mini-priced model at \$1,121, christened by President Heinz Nordhoff, "the Economic Crisis Beetle." And springtime is not expected to bring relief, Germans, after seeing their economy crumble thrice in two generations, have nervously watched tax, interest and insurance rates rise, and unemployment surpass job openings.

While Germany is faltering, Britain's auto industry is marking time after passing through the worst phase of

the government's deflationary policies. Companies are even talking of rehiring laid-off autoworkers. But last year's exports slumped to the lowest level since 1961, and car registrations were off 12% in the first two months of this year. In its first-half report for fiscal 1967, due shortly, giant B.M.C. is expected to show sharply reduced profits.

Overall, the picture is spotty-some bright spots, some gloom. But prospects are that for the first time since 1950. Western Europe's automakers will end the year with their first annual production downturn

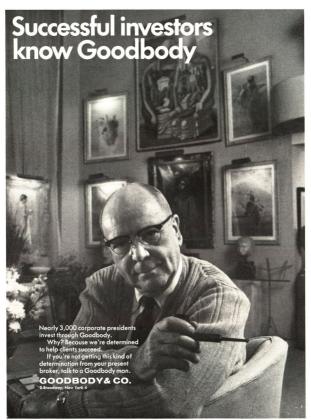
ITALY

Stirrings in La Superba

During its 13th century heyday as a Mediterranean trading power, Genoa came to be known as "La Superba" which, since it can be taken to mean "the haughty," was not necessarily a compliment. Still, the appellation was particularly apt for Genoa's businessmen, a tightfisted, close-knit breed that ranked among the world's most conservative. Interested only in sure things. they earned a lasting distinction by refusing to stake a local boy named Christopher Columbus to a daring expedition. Even today, the Palazzo San Giorgio, headquarters of Genoa's port authority, contains no monument to Columbus: instead, it houses a life-size statue of one Francesco Vivaldi, a more representative native son, who in 1371 introduced compound interest into the city's banking system.

Sails for Sunlight. The Genoese have been loath to change their ways even in the face of economic decline. Today, the city's richest businessmen still walk to work rather than buy automobiles; only recently did the last of them abandon the electricity-pinching practice of using white sails to reflect sunlight into their musty offices. Until a new autostrada is completed in 1970, the main stretch of road along the tourist-heavy coastal route between Genoa and the French frontier will remain the twolane Via Aurelia, built by the ancient Romans. Whenever somebody suggests expanding the roads to Italy's interior. Genoese businessmen invariably ask: "Why? Just to let people from Milan come over here to have a good time?

Genoa's main asset is its naturally endowed harbor-and the Genoese even let that fall into disrepair. In the 1930s, the city qualified as Southern Europe's leading port only because Benito Mussolini deliberately diverted shipping from Naples and Venice to keep Genoa's tonnage ahead of archrival Marseille. Once Mussolini was dispatched, Genoa's troubles emerged for all to see. Hemmed in by the Apennines with little room to expand, its harbor



Members New York Stock Exchange - Established 1891 - Mild & Southwestern Offices: AKRON - ALBUQUERQUE - ARLINGTON, TEXAS - AUSTIN BIRKINGHAM, MICH. - BOULDER - BUTTE - CARLSAD - CHICAGO - CLEVELAND - COLORADO SPRINGS - DALLAS - DERIVER - DETROIT FLINT - FT, WORTH - HOLSTON - LOUISTON -

TIME, MARCH 24, 1967



PORT OF GENOA Where compound interest outranks Columbus

area is a cramped compound of 1,000vear-old streets and hopelessly antiquated facilities. Operations are further hampered by some of the world's slowest-footed longshoremen as well as a bewildering maze of handling charges, tariffs and hidden fees. So costly a bottleneck has Genoa become that it now handles barely half as much cargo (37 million tons a year) as Marseille. Too Long," Ironically enough, it

took a member of one of Genoa's most conservative old-line families. Shipping Magnate Giacomo Costa, 61, to make the first move to clean up the city's mercantile morass. For Genoa, Costa's scheme was downright startling. Concluding that the only long-term solution to the city's port problem was to look for space elsewhere, he got the backing of 170 leading Genoese businessmen, built a new landlocked "port" on the other side of the Apennines, 40 miles inland at Rivalta Scrivia. Linked to the sea by its own railroad and highways, the new facility is designed to ease pressure on the existing port. The way it works, incoming cargo is unloaded in Genoa directly onto freight cars or trucks, then whisked to Rivalta Scrivia for customs clearance, sorting and warehousing. In that way, cargo handling costs could be eventually pared by as much as 50%

In operation just four months, the \$12 million venture is moving only

20,000 tons of cargo a month, but Costa predicts that volume will at least triple by 1970. As much sense as Rivalta Scrivia makes, many of Genoa's stodgier merchants have characteristically fought its development every step of the way. But Costa is determined to see it through. "For too long we have regarded the port as a place to make money. says he. "The time has come to begin thinking about what service we can offer." And of course making more money in the process.

BRITAIN

Brickbats at BOAC

Since he took over as head of Britain's ailing BOAC in early 1964, Sir Giles Guthrie, 51, has worked a minor miracle. Unfazed by the state-owned airline's \$224 million accumulated deficit, brought about mostly by costly equipment flops in the 1950s, ex-Banker Guthrie lopped off money-losing routes, eliminated nonessential jobs, enlivened the company's advertising. His no-nonsense reforms soon had BOAC in the black for the first time in eight years; next month the company will announce record annual earnings of \$64 million. The most remarkable thing about the remarkable turnabout is that it has brought Sir Giles brickbats instead of bouquets in Parliament

Last week one M.P. after another

took the House of Commons floor to denounce the way BOAC is being run. What particularly rankled the critics was the airline's reliance on U.S.-made Boeing planes instead of British aircraft. Indeed, one of Sir Giles's first decisions on taking command was to scrap an existing BOAC order for 30 Vickers Super VC10 passenger jets for the simple reason that Boeing 707s are more economical. Since Vickers was having trouble selling its plane to any non-British airline, the move provoked an angry outcry; in 1964 the government ordered BOAC to buy 17 of the Super VC10s after all.

Sir Giles not only lived with that edict but, by putting the plane on BOAC's well-promoted transatlantic service, he helped turn the craft into one of the company's biggest moneymakers. The feat only emboldened buy-British forces, who got added ammunition from the crash of a BOAC-owned 707 on Mount Fuji last March: moreover, that disaster led to the discovery of hairline tail fissures that briefly grounded a number of the company's 21 other 707s. The fact that BOAC has placed new orders for four Boeing 707 freighters and six Boeing 747s-and no additional VC10s-is too much for many an M.P. The airline, charges Tory Stephen Hastings, has become a "Boeing shop window.

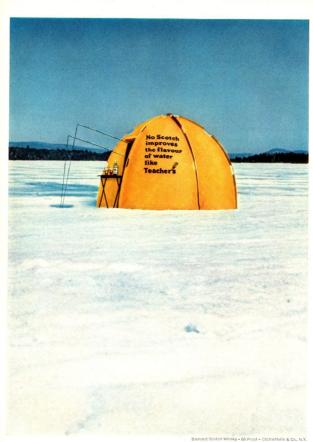
In reply, Sir Giles is strictly business. "I am," he says, "completely satisfied with the Boeing aircraft's performance and happy with their economics and reliability." BOAC's success under Sir Giles is dramatized all the more by the troubles that are bedeviling its sister airline, BEA, Saddled with an aging fleet and unprofitable domestic routes, BEA received an added setback last year when the government turned down its request to buy \$224 million worth of Boeing 727s and 737s. Instead, it has ordered 18 made-in-Britain BAC One-Elevens. For the year ending March 31, BEA is expected to show a profit of

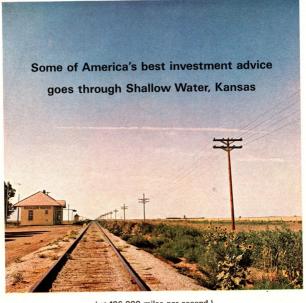
only \$1,400,000.



BOEING 707s AT LONDON AIRPORT When success brings no bouquets.

SID CHES





(at 186,000 miles per second)

It's compiled by one of the largest research/analysis staffs in the business. And every day it flashes over Dean Witter's 50,000 miles of private leased wire. Through Shallow Water. And on to bigger things...like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco... and 46 other cities served by Dean Witter offices.

And in each Dean Witter office this information goes directly to people who are experienced in relating it to your personal investment needs. We're speaking of our account executives—875 of them—men especially selected for their intelligence, integrity, and intuitive

awareness of what is best suited for a customer's particular portfolio.

Who else shares in this crack investment advice? Our large staffs of specialists...experts in the fields of corporate financing, underwriting, mutual funds, municipal bonds, and commodities. Who else? Some 284,000 Dean Witter investors. Who else? You, we hope.

So remember: Every day more than 2,000 Dean Witter people help put our reputation on the line... to serve investors. Shouldn't you line up with Dean Witter & Co.?

DEAN WITTER & Co. . . . the people who dig /deep

CINEMA

Body English

Falstaff. Inside every fat man there is supposed to be a thin man screaming to get free. Inside Orson Welles there is just another fat man. At the age of 51, the onetime enfant terrible of cinema has finally allowed the swollen stranger in him to break loose. The stranger's name is Falstaff.

This film is a conglomeration of five Shakespeare plays, principally Henry



WELLES IN "FALSTAFF Hello, stranger.

IV. Parts 1 and 2, in which the character of Sir John Falstaff, "that huge bombard of sack, that stuffed cloak-bag of guts," dominates the stage. Welles is probably the first actor in the history of the theater to appear too fat for the role. Immense, waddling, jowly, pantomiming with a great theatrical strawberry nose and crafty, porcine eyes, he takes command of scenes less with spoken English than with body English. In whatever he does Welles is never entirely bad-or entirely excellent. In this film there flickers the glitter of authentic genius, along with great stony stretches of dullness and incoherence.

The trouble with Welles's eleventh film is partly economic. For his epic project, Welles could gather only a sonnet-size bankroll of \$1,500,000-presumably because few of the pictures he has directed were ever commercial successes. To stretch the dollars, he shot the film in Spain with Spanish extras. The corner cutting shows in nearly every scene. Dubbing has made Shakespeare's words fit badly in the mouths of the supporting players and sometimes of the principals (Sir John Gielgud as Henry IV. Jeanne Moreau as Doll Tearsheet). The background of Avila sits oddly with the Elizabethan drama By having Sir Ralph Richardson narrate So you're spending your vacation at the same old beach.

Would you settle for PARIS for the same money?





Be honest. Wouldn't you rather sip aperitifs in a French sidewalk cafe for the same kind of money you'd spend on an ordinary vacation? Then compare Paris, round trip from Toledo, Ohio only \$197° on Trans International Airlines, (Similar low fares from your home town to anywhere in the world.)

A TIA charter flight offers you the world's lowest air fares for two reasons: 1. We're the only charter airline with

the new larger Super DC-8 Fan lets. 2. We fill every seat. You don't pay for the empty seats of a partially filled airplane.

Perfect safety record, superb in-flight service, seven stewardesses to pamper you with fine food and beverages.

TIA's new low fares are available to groups and to individuals on inclusive tours. Where? The U.S.A., including Hawaii; the Pacific; the United Kingdom; Europe; Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean, See your travel agent. Write us for free brochure at P.O. Box 2504. Oakland. Calif.



TIME, MARCH 24, 1967

BEST LAND BUY IN THE BAHAMAS

. on lovely, tropical GRAND BAHA-MA ISLAND . . . just 50 miles (80.5 kms.) across the Gulfstream from Palm Beach, Florida, in the blue Atlantic. This island is pushing far ahead of its sister isles in resort development . . . industry . . . and real estate developments, Grand Bahama has vear-round scheduled jet service to the U.S. mainland, Canada, Europe, Nassau and South America, plus steamer service. On this fast-growing island we are offering choice homesites in GRAND BAHAMA EAST, SEC-TION 2, a subdivision strategically located only 31/2 miles from the westerly line of booming Lucaya/Freeport. AIRMAIL coupon now for complete information on YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE SIIN

INVESTIGATE THE TAX ADVANTAGES No Rahamas Taxes on land... Personal

Property...or income. No Restrictions on Permanent Residence on Your Own Land.

HOMESITES 10,000 sq.ft. (929M²) from U.S. \$1,050 or £375 U.K.

- 10,000 sq.ft. (929M*) from 0.5. \$1,050 or £513 o \$20 or £7.3.0 down — \$20 or £7.3.0 per month
 - No Closing Costs No Interest
 Title Insurance Included
 - Any Currency Accepted
 Credit Life Insurance Included

<u> </u>	AD 66 LS 170 (F)
Grand b	
Box 11 Dept. TCH-77	West End, Grand Bahama
Please Print	(Bahamas)
NAME	
ADDRESS	

___. VIA AIR MAIL _ _ - -

the film with quotations from Holinshed's Chronicles. Welles evidently hoped to sew his fragmentary film together; instead, he has exposed its patches.

The film's most serious failure lies with the director, who also played the star. The reckless, feckless knight who personifies the pragmatic common man. a cross between barfly and gadfly, is one of Shakespeare's most captivating creatures. Falstaff's dark side is delineated believably and well by Welles, who frosts the screen with the chill of death when he stands shunned by his former companion, Prince Hal, become King Henry V. But the tragic moment of repudiation lacks substance and significance because the Prince and Falstaff have never been Shakespeare's "sworn brothers" in the early part of the film. In all their scenes, neither the two friends-nor the audience-have ever

really laughed together.

To underline the fat knight's tragedy,
Welles has ignored the light side of the
pun-prone, Inc-filled roisterer. Falstaff
describes himself as "not only witty in
myself, but the cause that wit is in other
men." Not, apparently, in Welles. What
uttimately makes this Falstaff ring false
is a lack of comedy in the Bard's most
comic creation.

What the H

Hombre, Paul Newman has recently displayed a penchant for movies beginning with H—The Hustler, Hud. Hur-per, In Hombre, the H is silent and so, almost, is the star. With a voice that not you occasion rises to a monostone, world. Caucasian by birth but raised by Hudians—possibly the cigar-store kind, judging by the immobility of his features—he has suffered at the hands of both. One white man who has certainly made hum suffer is Martin Ritt. Hillin hum suffer is Martin Ritt. Hil

Riding south with a wagonload of symbolic refugees from reality, the tough Hombre wards off a bandit attack led by Richard Boone. But Boone manages to kidnap an Indian-hating lady (Barbara Rush) and rustle the horses, leaving Newman to lead the little band to shelter. The band, it turns out, consists of soloists who cannot harmonize: a malleable Mexican driver (Martin Balsam) who has settled for permanent second-string status; Rush's husband, a corrupt Government agent Fredric March): a pair of bickering teen-agers; and a wry-and-ginger redhead (Diane Cilento) who wouldn't mind becoming Newman's squaw.

Hombre finally leads the groupthrough the desert to an abandoned mining shack, where they hole up and the plot gets out of hand. Bandit Boone reappears, offering to trade the kidnaped lady for March's moneybags and the passengers' water bags. When Newman says no to the offer, the bandis retallate by tying Rush to a railroad tie. Inside the shack pretentious dialogue is



YOU DON'T HAVE TO HAVE COMPUTERS TO GET THE ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

Use the ASC Electronic Data Processing Service and pay only for what you use. (Rather like eating the cake and having it, too.) ASC has experienced personnel, plus a complete battery of computers to do almost any conceivable job . . . : Sales and cost analysis—inventory and material control.

acounts receivable and payable, account-

accounts receivable and payable, accounting and overflow. Look into this service now—whether your firm is small, medium sized or large.

see if you're ready for it!
 Get information on how this service works . . . write for free brochure.

ASC Tabulating Corporation
The Home of Electronic Data Processing
1080 GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE BLUFF, ILL. 60044



Just clin this counon:

(AME	
ADDRESS	
CITK	
STATE	ZIP CODE

bur free guidebook describes unusual one-day excursions in that hauntingly beautiful region of Blue Ridge and Great Smoky mountains surrounding Asheville, North Carolina, It ignores the commonplace, concentrates on the fresh and unspoiled in the land of the sky. Use as detailed titureary and for basic information,

etailed itinerary and for basic information.

. STATE



Hennessy & Soda The end of the boring highball

For most Americans, the business end of a highball has always been whiskey in one form that cracks the routine. Hennessy and aloo or another. The same drinks, year after year. The most non-boring highball you've never had.



NEW YORK'S TRULY CONTINENTAL HOTEL

St. Moritz

50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK 10019 (212) PL 5-5800

NEW FASHIONABLE CONVENIENT

All new from portal to penthouse.

Undisturbed are the views and the rates.

Still sensibly priced. Singles \$14-\$21, Doubles \$18-\$25,

Suites from \$30.

Gampalmayers (afé de la Paix

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL: Chicage 427-1107 • Washington, D.C. 638-4556 • Los Angeles DU 8-1151 • Son Francisco EX 7-2717 • Montreal 86-6-3391 • Terento 364-0764 • Baltimere 728-8185 • Cleveland SU 1-0800 • Derital 7862-4185 • Philodelphia WA 2-4808 • Pittsburgh CO 1-7191 • Direct Line frem Boston to St. Moritzt HA 4-6994

One of A Kind



John Blair was one of the most colorful pioneers in the history of this nation's banking and railroad development. And when he founded this stock brokerage firm in 1890 (at the age of 90), he insisted from the outset that personal service must be its primary principle.

The incorporated successors of John Blair's original enterprise have adhered firmly to that principle ever since. The steady growth of the firm, its success today, are directly attributable to our continuing focus on the individual needs of such individual foliations.

While other firms have similar names, if you're looking for investment assistance that treats you as a person, not as just one of many—then remember the name of Blair & Co. We're the only Blair & Co. there is—and we never forget that you are the only person with investment needs exactly like yours.

Like to know more—drop in, call or write the Manager of our Chicago office and ask for Blair & Co,'s brochure—"Over 75 Years of Service to Individual, Institutional, and Corporate Investors."



BLAIR & CO., INC

Founded 1890 Members New York and Midwest Stock Exchanges

tembers New York and Midwest Stock Exchanges 120 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603 STate 2-5300 delivered portentously, "It's a shock to grow old," March mutters. "There is no God . . . There is a hell . . ." The adolescents cower and try to find each other. Balsam pines and wavers. Unable to resist Rush's appeals, Cilento takes the loot and starts outside. "We better deal with people out of need, not merit," she intones.

At last, the misanthropic Hombre rises to perform the predictably noble act that redeems him. In the final gunplay, he knocks off Boone and a Mexican henchman who confides to Balsam before expiring: "I would like to know hees name . . ." Hees name is mud, and so is hees scenarist's.

Gals' Roquery

In Like Flint is the further adventures of a far-our secret agent who makes James Bond look like the stately Holmes of England. In Our Man Flint (TIME, Feb. 4, 1966), James Coburn's screwball skills put some spin into a sluggish scenario. But even he cannot defuse this bomb of a seque.

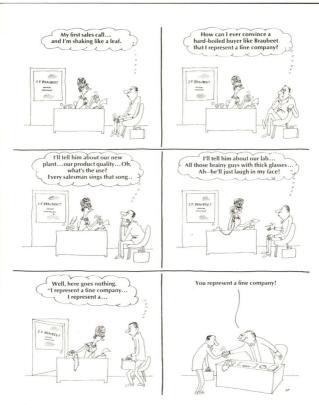
An accomplished ladysmith and brilliant scientific mind on the payroll of something called Z.O.W.LE., Flint this time around reduces the number of his mistresses to three. "I'm trying to cut extricate a Government official (Lee J. Cobb) from a conspiracy of vixens who ty to take over the world. The gals' roguery includes a rogues' gallery of corrupt generals. Their weaponry consist of the desired country of the control of

Coburn's real opposition is neither the underdressed Amazons who want to pursue him nor the overplayed villains who try to undo him. It is the same slipsshod kind of script that nearly stoned the first cast and this time ensures a sparkless Flint.



Cast in stone.

C13



What a wonderful experience for a new salesman! His company's reputation has preceded him into the buyer's office. He feels confident. He has a head start on the sale. And his selling job is that much easier. To make your company's presence felt even before your salesmen walk (in, advertise in McGraw-Hill business publications. And advertise consistently. Ask yourself whether your company is advertising often enough—in the kind of magazine that talks business to the people you're trying to sell.

McGRAW-HILL market-directed * PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

Journey Without an End

A PERSONAL ANTHOLOGY by Jorge Luis Borges. 210 pages. Grove Press. \$5.

Argentina has no national literature, but it has produced a literary mind that is as mysterious and elusive as the freted shadows on the mononiti grass. He is Jorge Luis Borges, 67, who has been library to the production of the

Borges does not perceive the world as other men do. An eye illness made him blind ten years ago; moreover, his "sto-rics" are not fiction but something more akin to thought patterns. Long ago, he began storing his visions in what he calls the "unstable world of the mind, an indefatigable labyrinth, a chaos, a dream." And out of this darkness, from total recall, flash his scintillus of light.

A Lost Face. Borges calls them footness to unwritten books. "Mankind has lost a face," he writes in one, barely a page long. "We lost these features in the same way as an image in a kaleidoscope is lost forever. We may see them, and subway may be that of Christ; the hands which give us some coins at a change window may recall those which some solders once nailed to the Cross."

In a fable, Borges imagines Droctulft, a barbarian, fighting against the Romans at the siege of Ravenna. When Droctulft's eyes fix on the city he is helping to storm, he sees for the first time "a whole that is complex and yet without disorder. He knows that in the city he will be a dog or a child, and that



Light in the labyrinth.

he will not even begin to understand it, but that it is worth more than his god and his sworn faith and the German marshes." Droctulft deserts and dies fighting for dying Rome. "He was not a traitor," writes Borges. "He was a visionary."

Life's Circulority, It requires a patient reader to keep from feeling that he has been marching through Borges in circles. But, like all compelling writers, Borges makes the march profoundly worthwhile; the traveler may find himself unconsciously adapting to the author's concentrie step.

This leads, in The Circular Ruins, to 'a temple, devoured by an ancient conflagration, profaned by the malarial jungle, its god unhonored now of man." A stranger arrives, impelled there by the desire "to dream a man. He wanted to dream him in minute totality and then impose him on reality." The stranger succeeds, only to be assailed by the fear that his creation will discover its source: "Not to be a man, to be the projection of another man's dream-what incomparable humiliation!" A fire blooms in the forest, and the stranger, calmly accepting death, walks into the flames. But they do not burn: "With relief, with humiliation, with terror, he understood that he, too, was all appearance, that someone else was dreaming him.'

Borges may be saying that to search for meaning is to set forth on a journey that never ends—the ruined temple is life's circularity; the dreamer himself is a dream. He may also be saying that, along the way, it is less important to know than to feel. And that may be the key to Borges, who casts over the reader a powerful, almost irresistible spell.

The Right Kind of Virgin

THE UNICORN GIRL by Caroline Glyn. 192 pages. Coward-McCann. \$4.

There seems to be no letup in Britain's export of talented kids; first the pop singers, then the clothing designers, now a precocious novelist who will be around for a long time. At 19, Caroline Glyn, a great-granddaughter of Elinor Glyn, is technically a teen-ager, but in skill and imagination she is a veteran. Her first novel, Don't Knock the Corners Off, was a winning, blithe schoolgirl adventure that knocked all four corners off an English education-and she was 15 when she wrote it. In her third novel, Oldtimer Glyn looks again into the recent past and examines the chimerical age of 13 in an upsetting setting: a Girl Guide summer camp. For this delightful slip of a book, Glyn gets four gold stars and a merit badge. Her heroine is Fullie, who is con-

vinced that she turns into a tree on fine spring nights and hasn't a single human friend in the world. She goes to camp hoping to find a few, but of course finds herself instead. A ragtag regiment of girls from eleven to 13, led by captains



CAROLINE GLYN
Not so many nowadays.

and lieutenants of 16 or so, pitch camp for two weeks on the Isle of Wight. They leave half their supplies behind on the boat, neglect to put the kettle on for tea; on the second morning, all that is left to feed the whole Brownic troop is eight slices of toast. In the brief pauses between moddled meals that the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength ing a bilarious drill called "stalking," in which they are all over the heath like big-rumped, slightly spastic tiger kittens. Author Glyn is a connoiseur of chaos.

She is also a seer in matters of the 13year-old heart-and a more vulnerable one than Fullie's never fluttered. A dozen times a day she throws herself at the mercy of a savage sisterhood of judges those of her peers who have learned the power of group opinion and the perils of deviating from its cast-iron conventions. Whenever camp life becomes unbearable, she loses herself during a stalk and pretends that she is accompanied by a friendly unicorn, the traditional symbol of virginity. By the end of camp, she has found and kept a friend, but she still has need of her imaginary pal. "Just remember," she says to a teacher who intrudes on her illusions, "I am a virgin, the right kind of virgin, and in the right ways. There aren't so many like me nowadays.

No indeed. And not many books like this, either.

Enough!

JOURNEY THROUGH A HAUNTED LAND: THE NEW GERMANY by Amos Elon. 259 pages. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$6.50.

No murderer ever escapes his victims; they are linked irrevocably through guilt and revenge. Just as Nazi Germany was mankind's most methodical mass murderer, the Jew is mankind's most experienced victim. The intelligence of his Talmudic tradition is analytical and speculative, but the intelligence of his





history is empirical: survival demands more than a dwelling on the past; it requires careful soundings of the symptomatic currents of the present.

Thus it is understandable that Israel is inordinately interested in Germany, periodically dispatching journalists to establish the production of the production of the production of the produced an important analysis of both East and West Germany. Amos Elon, 40, foreign correspondent for the Fall Aviv newsport Ha'arra; claims no Fall Aviv newsport Ha'arra; claims no Auschwitz in Poland, clearly announcing that he carries 6,000,000 cinder chips on his shoulders. But prejudice soon only seven yet prejudice soon gives way to perception, and recrimination of the production of the produc

and to compassion.

The control of the Well, Many of Eloxy observation of he Mell, Many of Eloxy observation of hamiliar enough. He reviews the industrial resurgence of West Germany, One reads again of the neo-Nazi lunatic fringe, but Elon suggests that a vigilant press and growing democratic values keep the extreme rightists cornered. And there are also the tusual set pieces: the Horattan discourse before the Berlin Walt, the discovery of the Germans' compulsive need to be loved, the bloody reappearance of the loved, the bloody reappearance of the loved the l

But the main theme of Elon's book is the ambiance of "moral schizophrenia" regarding the guilt for Germany's past. In West Germany it is always "they," the Hitler government, who committed the crimes; in East Germany it is always "they," the present West German government, who are assigned the guilt.

Only the intellectuals, artists and the press, Elon believes, seem to be aware of the magnitude of the moral problem confronting Germany. Few others express concern that in West Germany former Nazis still occupy many government posts and that in East Germany former Nazis still hold responsible positions in the army. Elon concedes that no people can go on feeling guilty forever; still, he is pained at the philis-tinism he finds among West German politicians, who seem determined to blank out the past. But he admires the attitude expressed by Catholic Writer Heinrich Böll (The Clown), "The sum of suffering was too great," says Böll, "to attribute it to the few who were unequivocally guilty; a part remained and has not been accounted for until today.

Clous Project. More concrete and damaging is Elon's discovery of the breakdown in the German education establishment, and here he delivers a devastating and well-documented charge: the control of the control of the conbegan during the Third Reich has not been stemmed. Not only has West Germany ceased to be an academic Olympus—the world center of study for mathematics and medicine, physics and philosophy—but it even lags behind only the control of the to-grant scientific research. In 1965,

Rockwell Report



by A. C. Daugherty

President ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HUMAN NATURE RESISTS CHANGE. Yet change is inevitable, and the ever-faster rate of change in business today can destroy the company that is insensitive to it. All organizations afficient research But when the research is from

do change when put under sufficient pressure. But when the pressure is from outside the organization, change is often only reaction — and too late to be effective. It's painful to generate the internal pressure needed for significant changes that anticipate the future.

We spent most of our recent annual meeting of Rockwell's top managers discussing this point — and the impact of change on people, our most important resource.

Most employees are not in a position to see the need for policy and organization changes as soon or as clearly as the managers of a business. Conversely, when the whole organization does see the need clearly — and would accept change readily — the best time for action has probably passed.

So the challenge we've given our managers is to constantly reexamine the entire system of beliefs, traditions, habits and customs that have been built up as a result of our past success. It won't win popularity contests for them, but it's the only way we can change ourselves for even greater success tomorrow.

Our Power Tool Division has just expanded its industrial portable tool line with a completely new series of industrial sanders and grinders. All twelve of the rugged new tools proved in on-the-job tests that they can stand up in tough uses like deburring castings all day — and come back for more, day after day.

Keeping its sewer services adequate for steadily increasing population and industrial development is a problem for our cities. But we're helping many of them avoid major construction projects through our Flexible Pipe Fool Division, which makes sever cleaning equipment. One southern city, using Flories of which makes sever cleaning equipment. One southern city, using Flories equipment in a preventive maintenance program, now serves twice the population of 1945 with the same basic system. They've added many lateral of course, but by clearing the sand and debris that accumulates out of the original mains, these 20 year-old lines can full handle the increased volume.

Oil pipclines, where large Rockwell Turbo-Meters are used to measure flow, ship many different petroleum products through the line, one after another. These products have to be separated for storage at the receiving end. One pipcline has found its Turbo-Meters so accurate, consistently, that it makes these separation cuts on the basis of the meter readings. More complex instrumentation is used only as a check on the meters.

. . .

This is one of a series of informal reports on Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., makers of measurement and control devices, instruments, and power tools for 22 basic markets.



This is the only card ** that protects you against hospital and doctor bills

these 8 ways. *AII

- 1. It gets you in and out of the hospital without red tape
- 2. It is honored by over 7,000 hospitals
- 3. Doctors honor it, too
- 4. Blue Cross pays the hospital
- Blue Shield pays the doctor
 You receive the most benefits per dollar
- Your children are protected from date of birth
- 8. You can always be protected

is your name to put Blue Cross-Blue Shield to work for you.

Companies sponsoring employee groups save money and time, too. Blue Cross-Blue Shield handles all chairs, audits all charges. Members don't have to pay bills and wait to collect later for the benefits they get. If you're looking for top value in hospital-medical care protection, look to Blue Cross-Blue Shield. The sooner you sign up, the sooner your protection begins. Call JIM STRONG at MOhawk 4-7100 for help in forming a group or joining as an individual.



Plan for Hospital Care of Hospital Service Corporation Medical-Surgical Plan of Illinois Medical Service

Headquarters: 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60690 CALL JIM STRONG MOhawk 4-7100 (area code 312)

This single-lens reflex is no single-lens reflex

Fact is, it accepts twenty-odd lenses—all Nikkors, and all of the interchangeable—same as the Nikon F.

To this assurance of picture quality, the new Nikkormat FT adds the certainty of exposure accuracy. It has a built-in meter system which measures the brightness of the subject through the lens, and couples it to the lens and shutter settings.

You have to try real hard to get a bad picture with a Nikkormat FT. Price is \$269.50 with 50mm Auto-Nikkor f2 lens. The Model FS, without meter system, is \$199.50. See your Nikon dealer or write Nikon Inc. Garden City, N.Y. 11533. Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc. (in Canada:

Anglephoto Lid. Montreal, P.Q.)
Nikkormot

The more you know about investing, the more you appreciate...

Boettcher and Company

Chicago (346-8040), New York and Denver Common Stocks, Mutual Funds, Tax-free Ronds

Members: New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, Midwest Stock Exchange





ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN. SWIM, PLAY, RELAX, DINE, DANCE, SLEEP. A WORLD APART FOR YOUR FAMILY, AND FRIENDS, OR... JUST THE TWO OF YOU. GET AWAY FROM IT ALL!

THE ABBEY ON LAKE GENEVA FONTANA, WISCONSIN. (312) STate 2-3236 only 17.6% of West Germans between the ages of 15 and 19 attended school full time, compared with 66.2% in the U.S.; only 6% of working-class West German students received higher education v. 30% in the U.S. (TIME Essay, Jan. 13).

In East Germany more higher education is available, but the student there has to wade his way from kindergarten on through a Marxist garble that includes a typical class project called "Evervone Loves Walter": "Objective-The children become acquainted with the picture of Walter Ulbricht, the Chairman of the State Council. They pronounce the name correctly, they listen carefully when Itold1 his story, and are supposed to feel that he is a good person." And in both countries, some of the textbooks are exercises in controlled amnesia. For example, a widely used West German textbook dismisses the Nazi death camps as "intensified measures against the Jews.

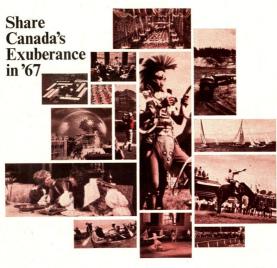
As a surrogate victim Elon is often appalled by his discoveries, but he recovers his cool quickly. Though he notes many, he never forgets the differences. After a drab night on the town in East Berlin, he concludes: "The D.D.R. has a sobering effect on those who come to Germany with a bagful of resentments; it even makes one feel guilty. Somehow as a foreigner and as a Jew you are imbued with a dark, inexplicable, rarely uttered feeling that the fortune bestowed on the West Germans is in some way indecent. Somehow you want to see Germans in hair shirts, barefoot, and covered with ashes. East Germany in its way changes this attitude. You think of the lonely people you meet here, of their perennial despair, of the young people who look so old. You think: for God's sake, enough! It is enough!"

A Swinger for All Seasons

DISRAELI by Robert Blake. 819 pages. St. Martin's. \$12.50.

In Britain's political pantheon stands one statue raffishly askew, absurd fingercurls atop a drooping, oversized head, a sardonic smile on its decidedly un-English face. Benjamin Disraeli was as unlikely a Prime Minister as England ever had, as prodigal a son as the mother of parliaments ever spawned. During nearly 40 years of Tory leadership, he was hated with rare passion by his enemies, notably Liberal Leader William Gladstone, and often only barely trusted by his own lieutenants. Intrigued more by power than principle, too cynically clever by half in an age craving sober dignity in its statesmen, forever trailing a rake's reputation. Disraeli was the great gate crasher of his times

All "Dizzy" had going for him, as Oxford Historian Robert Blake makes abundantly clear, was genius. Not only was he a man of spectacular deeds, he was also a racy and prolific author of social and political fiction (twelve nov-



We're inviting everyone to the greatest birthday party in our history, Canada's Centennial celebrations will extend throughout 1967. They'll take place everywhere . . . and in every form.

Flags and festivals will stretch from coast to coast. International and Canadian talent will tour the nation. New books, plays, music, dance and films are just part of it.

3,000 Western Hemisphere athletes will meet at the Pan-American Games. Boxing, bowling, golf, and yachting championships will dot the country. Name the sport. We'll have it.

A 3,500 mile, 100-day cance race that will send competitors over the old trapping routes from the Canadian Rockies to Montreal.

Our Confederation exhibition train will take one year to cross the country carrying the most brilliant, exciting electronic display yet conceived. Unique animated and detailed pictures of Canada from ice age to space age.

Every community will celebrate in its own distinctive way. In Montreal they'll do it at EXPO 67, the largest World's Fair ever. Rising futuristic pavilions are creating a new city of wonder and excitement. Here, over seventy other countries will join us to show "Man and His World"... and open windows on the era ahead.

And just why are we doing all this celebrating?

Because we're Canadians ... and 1967 marks the 100th birthday of Canada's National Confederation. Today we stand, expectantly, on the threshold of our second century.

Now do you understand our year of exuberance? Then why not experience it? You'll find a warm welcome waiting in Centennial Canada.

For more information on Canada and our Centennial Year, write: Centennial Commission, P.O. Box 1967, Ottawa, Canada.





Mix yourself a Maneater.

Bengal Gin, Imported (and undomesticated). Grrrrr! 94 Proof.

If The Carlton Tower in London has a fault. it's this: it spoils businessmen.

THE CARLTON TOWER

Cadogan Place at Sloane Street London, S.W. 1

See your travel agent or call: in Chicago: 782-1119 HOTEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA



The outdoor life. Any indoor man will tell you how great it is. But only an outdoor man can tell you what it does to human skin. Constant sun dries skin out, Leathers

it. Burns it over and over again. And that can be dangerous If you are out in the sun a lot (or even

if you're not), check into any sore that does not heal. Promptly. It could be a warning signal of cancer. And cancer is easier to cure when it's detected early Lorne Greene knows the seven warning

signals of cancer. So should you:

1. Unusual bleeding or discharge. 2. lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere. 3. A sore that does not heal. 4. Change in bowel or bladder habits. 5. Hoarseness or cough. 6. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing. 7. Change in a wart or mole If a signal lasts longer than two weeks,

see your doctor without delay. It makes sense to know the seven warning signals of cancer.

It makes sense to give to the American Cancer Society.

els), master of the epigram rivaled only by Oscar Wilde and, says Blake with the refreshing lack of equivocation that distinguishes his book, "the best letter writer among all English statesmen."

Survival Factor, The best but not necessarily the most truthful. "Throughout his life," Blake warns, "Benjamin Disraeli was addicted to romance and careless about facts." He was invariably the hero of his own self-created myth, and because he could write all his contemporaries under the table, his version of events tended to survive longer than anyone else's. The famous, ponderous six-volume biography by Moneypenny and Buckle, published in 1920, often fell prey to this charm beyond the grave. It also abetted the myth-later given



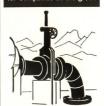
CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF DISRAELI (1869) Up the ladder of last resort.

its crudest expression in the George Arliss film of 1929-of Dizzy as a brilliant theatrical Jew, triumphing over early poverty and snobbery to create the British empire singlehanded and present it to Queen Victoria like a posy of primroses

Blake peels the petals off this flowery picture with loving precision. Disraeli was born in 1804, in no sense underprivileged. His father Isaac was a wellknown, successful anthologist with a pleasant country house and an entree into at least the second rank of English society. Dizzy could have gone to the Establishment schools if he had wanted to-both his younger brothers attended Winchester-but he skipped school to get on with the great game of life, for already ambition was burning a hole in his dandy's pockets.

Almost any career would do. He tried law, but it bored him. He tried speculation (South American mining shares), and was soon saddled with a load of

PROFITUNITIES ... for Companies on the grow!



COMPANY

An engineering company specializing in water conservation programs

PROBLEM

Capital needed for payroll

PROFITUNITY

INVESTORS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

In 1961, this water conservation engineering firm had a net worth of \$26,000. Capital was short because payment was not made until a project was completed and tested . . . a lapse of 3 to 12 months. Investors advanced capital on their accounts receivables. This company's net worth now exceeds \$311,000.

Most companies have growing pains . . . the solution often is a financial "shot in the arm." Investors Commercial has been helping industry grow since 1932 with financing that never restricts the use of a loan, never asks for a share of the profits, never interferes with management.

If your company's on the grow, let Investors help get you off the dime . . . we have funds available now . . . not many people do these days.

INVESTORS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

201 North Wells Street . Chicago 60606 Telephone: Mr. Ash . . . AN 3-3240

IS THERE ... **ONLY IF YOU CARE**

Who cares if he's up to his neck in a rice paddy, six thousand miles from home?

Who cares if he's lonely, at that frozen Arctic outpost?

Who cares how he feels, patrolling the barbed-wire edge of danger-Berlin, Korea, Guantanamo Bay?

Who cares what he does, when his ship comes in to that teeming foreign port?

You care, when you give to USO. Because USO is there, bringing the grateful handclasp from home to faraway places. Bringing entertainment and laughter to our loneliest outposts. Offering a choice of conduct in overcrowded cities and camp towns here and overseas

Is USO needed today? Just ask our 2,300,000 servicemen and women, who visited our 167 clubs and 71 camp shows over 20 million times last year!

Know a better way to say you're grateful to them, for helping to safeguard you? Remember, civilian-supported USO depends en-

tirely on your contribution to your local United Fund or Community Chest. Give, because USO is there, only if you care!





debts that plagued him nearly all his life. He took to writing, but his first novel, Vivian Grey, scandalized the haut monde, without winning a large public or making much money. Politics became his ladder of last resort. Even then he slipped four times on the first rung before finally winning a seat in Parliament on his fifth try.

A Message for Albert. In the arena, he soon was tagged the "jew d'esprit."
Only a childhood conversion to Christianity arranged by his father made Dizzy eligible for Parliament, but prejudice, as Blake points out, played very little part in his difficulties. Dizzy himself was his own worst enemy.

His vouthful reputation as a scandalous womanizer (deserved) and as financial charlatan (undeserved) haunted his career. All his life he was candid to the point of impudence and imprudence and maintained a totally un-Victorian intolerance of humbug and hypocrisy. His pen dripped venom. He once endowed an opponent with "the crabbed malice of a maundering witch." Justifying his casual inconsistency on an issue in Parliament, he bluntly said: "We came here for fame." When friends congratulated him on his first accession to the prime ministership, Disraeli said cynically: "Yes, I've climbed to the top of the greasy pole.

In his twilight of honor, he was made Farl of Beaconsfield and moved to the House of Lords, "I am dead," said Dizzy, "dead but in the Elysian fields." The irreverence reached right to the brink of the grave. All his life he had captivated older women; he married and lived happily with one twelve years his senior. Queen Victoria, grieving over her lost Prince Albert, was his last and greatest spiritual conquest. As Disraeli lay dying at 76, a courier from the Queen asked if she could come visit him. "It is better not," he said. "She would only ask me to take a message to Albert.'

No Sacred Cows, In his summing up, Blake suggests that it was this profound disdain for all the sacred cows of English life and government that fed Dizzy's antagonists. Yet, his opportunism and imagination created an impressive political legacy. It was he who first formulated the now-obvious parliamentary principle that "it is the duty of the opposition to oppose." It was Dizzy who wrought the Reform Bill of 1867, giving the vote for the first time to large numbers of the emerging industrial class in Britain. He shaped and dramatized the Tory sense of larger world responsibilities. With Bismarck at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, he headed off a potential clash among European powers

in the Balkans, creating the Continental Beyond all this, the reader may well conclude that Disraeli's greatest gift was for acupuncture, which he practiced with matchless skill on all the pomposities of his era. He was a swinger for all seasons.

peace that lasted until 1914.

Euro v train: .71ada



With a Euralipass, the more time you spend in Europe, the less money you spend to see it. For instance, for just \$99, a \$21.dep Euralipass will give you 21 days of unlimited first-class nall fravet throughout Austria, Belgium, Demank, France, Germany, Holland, Haly, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Which works out to just \$4.71 a day. A 1-month Euralipass (\$1300) will give you the same thing for just \$4.33 a day; a 2-month Euralipass (\$1750) works out to just \$4.29 a day, a 3-month Euralipass (\$1750) works out to just \$4.29 a day, one card is all you carry. One price is all you pay, And since children under Jog of your few, we've allow been been to the soy of your pay. And since children under Jog of your time with the young of the property of the property of the property of the young of 10 or more) and Euralipartif (special savings on shorter trips) see your travel agent. And write us for this free fact-titled Euralipass folder and planning map. Derth 21.2 Box \$131, Maddison Squares Estation, New York, Now York 12010.

we're in the housing business





...housing the manufacturing operations of industrial giants (as well as those of junior-giant size), providing

technical knowledge and experience in matching a company's special needs with the right industrial property.

... housing the headquarters of many of America's most famous companies . . . with an incomparable selection of offices, from city skyscrapers to suburban suites.

... housing happiness in high-rises

with a sparkling array of apartments to please the most exacting tastes, from elegant penthouses to modest studios.

do you have a housing need...?

for industrial facilities, offices, retail outlets . . . or a townhouse-in-the-sky? Throughout Mid-America, whatever your real estate needs, enjoy the satisfaction of being served by a full-service, professionally-staffed real estate organization.

call...



ARTHUR RUBLOFF & Co.

69 West Washington St., Chicago, III. 60602, AN 3-5400

COMMERCIAL · INDUSTRIAL · OFFICE · RESIDENTIAL









you can say that again

These are the memories that never grow dim . . . Of young voices joined in a joyous old hymn. Of bonnets abob to the cadence of canes, And grandfather-watches on great gold chains.

Of sugar-shell eggs that held small, secret sights, And baskets brim-filled with a million delights,

Of the elegant ham in its clove-starred glaze,

HORMEL

HAM -ean>-

This ham has shared the happiness of many a family celebration. For this is the famous Hormel Ham - America's first ham in a can. Patiently boned, trimmed, shaped and baked to magnificent full flavor. Ready to heat and carve smoothly into broad, juicy slices. Hormel makes this same, famous

